CANADA'S NATIONAL JEWISH NEWSPAPER

RICHLER ABOUT WASPS AND JEWS (see page 6)

2 SECTIONS -- 28 PAGES

THE CANADIAN JEWISH NEWS

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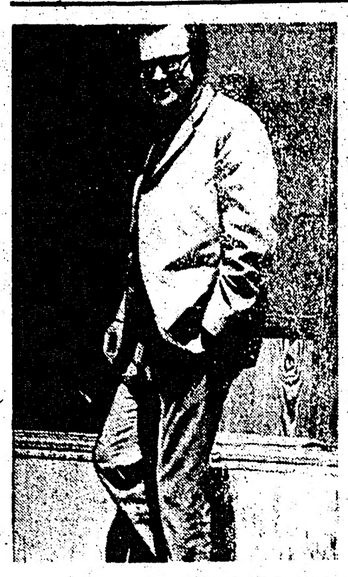
LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY JEWISH NEWSPAPER IN CANADA • 15¢ • FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1969

World Jewish leaders mobilize for economic aid to Israel

CANADIANS LEAD AT JERUSALEM PARLEY



JEWISH VICTIMS OF RUMOR IN FRENCH TOWN.- From left to right, M. Licht, Jewish storekeeper, and Mme. Buki, also a Jewish proprietress, who are being boycotted by residents of the town of Orleans because of an ugly story. It is reported that local Arabs spread word that women "disappear" in cellars of Jewish shopkeepers.

Paris writer Louis Guilloux organized a special committee to defend the Orleans Jews against columny, according to the authoritative newspaper Le Monde. Also, according to Le Monde and front page stories in other newspapers, Orleans Jewish storekeepers are being accused of white slavery.

POMPIDOU PUZZLE?

by Albert Stara, CJN Paris correspondent

Paris.- Today, Friday, the 20th, Georges Pompidou will become President of France. Although the Gaullist leader was elected to his position by merely some ten million votes -- approximately the same number that abstained in the final poll, and as opposed to about eight million for his opponent Poher -- the new President is expected to govern with a firm hand. He will be supported in the new Parliament not only by his strong Gaullist majority but also by all anti-Communist Centrists who supported Poher, for the Reds already are planning to create labor trouble.

It is expected that Jacques Chaban-Delmas, 54, one of the outspoken friends of Israel, will become the new Prime Minister, replacing the most pro-Arab de Murville. Also brilliant Valery Giscard de'Destaing, 43, head of the Independent Republican Group who had opposed De Gaulle during the referendum and had supported Pompidou, will have a Cabinet post. He too is on record of supporting Israel as is Centrist leader Jacques Duhamel, 45, who backed Pompidou despite his opposition to De Gaulle.

(The Secretary-General of Giscard de'Destaing's party, M. Poniatowski, told The editor of The Canadian Jewish News, M.J. Nurenberger, in Paris four weeks ago that he was confident Pompidou would change the "discriminatory" policy in the Middle East.)

The only problem Mr. Pompidou may have in reorganizing the Cabinet is the position of Michel Debre, a grandson of a rabbi and himself a Catholic, who is said to have been the most loyal supporter of De Gaulle's foreign policy. Diehard Gaullists may demand that Debre remain in the Cabinet.

Close friends of Pompidou among the supporters of Israel in France say he will move immediately into a more equitable position vis-a-vis the Jerusalem Government.

Several days ago Pompidou, in a letter to General Pierre Koenig, president of the French Committee of Solidarity with Israel, declared:

* The foreign policy of our country demands that the particular aspect you mentioned (Middle East) must require from each statesman the necessary discretion.

* I stated before, and I repeat, that Israel has the right not only to exist as a state, to be recognized as such, but also to have borders that will allow her to live in security, borders that should be guaranteed; she also should enjoy the freedom of navigation with all its consequences as well as the right to be a nation apart and recognized as such by its neighbors.

* Concerning armaments, I am a supporter of the policy that no one should furnish arms to anybody. I am ready to state and propose this. I believe it is the best way to assure peace.

Concerning the question of delivering the paid-for Mirage planes Gen. Koenig had raised, Mr. Pompidou said he would consider "with an open mind" this problem and he would try to solve it "in the best interests of both parties" (France and Israel).

Mr. Pompidou also made a statement to the newspapger Figaro wherein he declared that he is in favor of the disarmament of all parties in the Middle East conflict.

Although, in an interview with the newspaper L'Aurore Pompidou hinted he would lift the ban on the embargo to Israel, The Canadian Jewish News correspondent was told "that the highest placed personality" (De Gaulle) had issued a warning to Pompidou not to change the Middle East policy. It is De Gaulle who reportedly insists that Debre remain Foreign Minister.

If this be the case, the new French Government under Pompidou may become a house divided against itself, as Gicard de'Destaing, to whom Pompidou owes his victory, never would allow the continuation of the discriminatory policy against Israel.

LEADS CANADIAN DELEGATION TO JERUSALEM CONFERENCE: RAY D. WOLFE.

Famous businessmen from Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba are delegates

Leading Canadian industrialists and businessmen, headed by Ray D. Wolfe of Toronto, president of Oshawa Wholesale Ltd., are leaving for Israel the early part of next week to attend the Economic Conference called by the Prime Minister of Israel. This is the second one being held in Jerusalem.

Following last year's conference, organized by Dr. Yaacov Herzog, former Ambassador to Canada, and upon the initiative of the late Premier Levi Eshkol, businessmen prominent in many countries of the West have participated in planning a greater industrialization of Israel. This initiative has contributed much to Israel's economic boom which Time Magazine described several months ago as a new miracle.

The Canadian Government has been encouraging Canadian participation in the economic development of Israel. Canada's Ambassador to Israel, Mr. Rogers, will tender a special reception for the Canadian delegation during the conference.

The Economic Conference will open next Wednesday, June 25th, in Jerusalem's Binyanay Ha'ooma and will continue through Sunday, June 29th, with most work-sessions at the Knesset.

The initial meeting will be addressed by Minister Without Portfolio Pinchas Sapir, Prime Minister Golda Meir and the Minister of Finance, Commerce and Industry, Zeev Sharef. Other cabinet ministers on the program are: Moshe Dayan; Foreign Minister Abba Eban; Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Allon; Deputy Ministers General Zvi Zur and Dr. Zvi Dinstein.

Among the international business leaders to speak at the conference are: Francois Pereire of France; Victor Carter; Lord Sieff; David Horowitz, Governor of the Bank of Israel.

Prime Minister Golda Meir and Jerusalem's Mayor Theodore Kollek will host receptions for the delegates.

Among the Canadian delegates are: Steven E. Berger, business consultant, Toronto; Hyman Bessin of Ottawa, president of Acklands Limited; Cecil Blankstein, Town Planner, Winnipeg, Man.; Sidney Blinick, president, S. Blinick Co., Toronto; Berko Devor, Revenue Properties Ltd., Toronto; Ernest Fiederer, president, Caprice Hosiery Co., Montreal; Sidney Fisher, president of Radio Engineering Products, Montreal; Dr. J. Kates of the management firm, Kates, Peat, Marwick & Co., Toronto; Leon Katz, president, French Canada Chamber of Commerce, Montreal; James F. Kay, president, Dylex Diversified Ltd., Toronto; Mark Levy, chairman, Board of Levy Industries, Weston, Ont.; J. Margulies, president, Allied Diesel Ltd., Montreal; Ralph Milrod, industrialist; Jack Reitman, vice president, Reitman's Inc., Montreal; Nathan Silver, prominent builder, Toronto; Samuel Solomon, president, Sample Dress Manufacturing Co., Montreal; Wayne Tanenbaum, prominent businessman, Toronto.

In connection with the Economic Conference, it is reported from Israel that the Jerusalem Government is planning a free port-zone for encouragement of investors in new industries. Should there be peace, Arab governments will have access to this port.

It also is reported that Israel has been successful in the production of new planes.

(Inside this issue: Canada - Israel Trade, p. 7; Israeli Designed Planes, p.3.)

LOUIS RASMINSKY, the only Jewish Governor of the Bank of Canada, now is in Israel. He has held a very important conference relating to Canada-Israel business with David Horowitz, Governor of the Bank of Israel.

Commentary

by M.J. NURENBERGER

Economic conference

LAND OF MIRACLES

Last year, when the first Economic Conference took place in Jerusalem, some ridiculed this initiative of the Israeli Government as the Millionaires' Meeting. These millionaires were described in one Israeli newspapers as the rich uncles who gathered from all corners of the world to offer the poor nephew advice and counsel instead of aid.

Like many prophecies which boomeranged where Israel is concerned, the predictions of doom about this initiative have been disproved by facts.

The Talmud says that following the destruction of the Second Temple prophecies of a certain nature became the legacy of children, the deaf and fools.

Regarding Israel, the deaf would not listen to the clarion call to the rendezvous of destiny, directed at every Jew in the Diaspora who realizes that the fate of our people is ONE and that the central theater where our future is being shaped is the Holy Land.

Herzl said, "If we will it, it will not be a dream." The facts of life in the Diaspora prove: whether we will it or not, all roads of Jewish history lead to Zion.

The destruction of the Second Commonwealth marked the beginning of the long night of exile for our people.

In every generation the form of intolerance and bigotry may transform its ugly face to the grotesque, as in the case of Negro antisemitism South of the Border and Communist hatred behind the Iron Curtain. But in contrast, the emergence of the Third Jewish Commonwealth in our era is the harbinger of hope. Its message to our generation is: they, our enemies, wherever they are, shall not overcome.

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It is difficult to discuss economic facts. They sound boring and irrelevant to those who do not live the day to day life in the Jewish state. Nevertheless while economic progress to the point of unknown-up-to-day-prosperity may lack the glamor of military victory, it is this battle which actually has consolidated the feats of Israel's army.

The tremendous advances of the Jewish state during the last two years in the field of the most modern of industries are the miracle in the land where miracles always happen. But miracles occur only, in the words of the Masters of Old, when one does not rely upon them.

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The nation besieged in the Middle East does not expect us to join it at the front, to send our children to the firelines (to which they are entitled because they are the vanguard of our people and the guardians of our destiny). What they await from us is the involvement in their economic progress which is not an act of charity but, according to all Wall Street reports, a sound investment.

From our Jewish point of view, that of the individual and the collective, investment in Israel is sound. Because of this we are sure the businessmen from Canada, who join their colleagues from other countries in the second phase of economic support of Israel, are helping create manmade miracles for the glory of the national Jewish homeland; indirectly they are contributing to peace.

Peace will come when the Arab masses finally shed the yoke of their exploiters and realize that the prosperity Israel creates in the Middle East is for all to share -- in peace, concord and friendship.

Will provide more beds for patients

Tel Aviv (JCNS).- By 1980 5,000 more beds will be available in Israel's "master plan" for psychiatric treatment in hospital, and an extra 2,000 will replace substandard equipment, Mr. Israel Barzilai, the Minister of Health, announced in the Knesset recently.

The Minister also told Members that 5,250 more beds will be provided in general hospitals by 1978. The expansion program will cost more than 60 million Israeli pounds. Estimates would be set aside for day-care centers, and improved services for old people and the chronically sick were being planned.

Mr. Barzilai promised legislation for compulsory health insurance. As a preparatory step, a national committee would be appointed to study the organization of the health services.

He also pointed out that regular hospital and medical services had been provided in the occupied territories, including Sinai. The El Arish Hospital had been reconditioned and reopened with an Israeli staff, and in the few months of its operation, 1,000 patients had been admitted and 20,000 treated in its clinics.

FOR THE RECORD

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Pope talks for Jews in Arab countries

Geneva (JCNS).- Pope Paul is reported to have discussed the repatriation of Jews in Arab countries with Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia during his visit to Geneva last Tuesday.

The Pontiff met the Emperor privately after addressing the 50th anniversary conference of the International Labor Organization. He also called at the headquarters of the World Council of Churches, the fellowship of Protestant, Anglican and Orthodox Churches.

Dr. Alexander Safran, Chief Rabbi of Geneva, attended the ceremonies associated with the Pope's visit, to which he had been invited.

The Pope's call on the World Council met the opposition of some Protestants. Two pastors of the National Church of Geneva expressed in an open letter the wish that "you would have first visited Jerusalem, the capital of Israel, and there humbly unveiled a monument of expiation in the name of the Catholic Church as a gesture of reparation for millions of persecuted Jews . . ."

The letter also said: "Is not confession followed by the righting of wrongs taught by the message which you proclaim?"

NEW BONN PRESIDENT.- On the twentieth anniversary of the Federal Republic of Germany, the end of June, Gustav Heinemann, a Socialist and militant anti-Nazi, becomes its President. The German Government decided to extend the Statute of Limitations for war crimes to 1980.

On this occasion, the Canadian Jewish News publishes a special supplement on The New Germany, which is included in this issue.

The special supplement on Germany features one of the most important events relating to recent Jewish history, the forthcoming publishing of the complete Talmud in Munich.

ESCAPED INJURY

Haifa (JCNS).- There was a frightening moment last week for several thousand spectators at a display of parachute jumping when that worn by Zohar Barlev, 19-year-old daughter of Israel's Army chief Lieutenant-General Haim Barlev, failed to open.

Her small figure was seen hurtling to the ground when suddenly her reserve parachute opened and she landed safely, if too fast. She was treated in hospital for minor injuries.

ANTISEMITISM ISSUE AMONG BELGIANS

Antwerp (JCNS).- "Are the Flemings traditionally antisemitic?" This has been a question acutely under discussion in Antwerp following criticism voiced by Georges Mahler, communal leader, on the Flemish television service.

These criticism were repeated by Mahler in interviews with Nieuwe Israelitisch Weekblad, the Dutch-Jewish weekly, and Vrij Nederland, a Dutch Leftwing weekly newspaper.

Mahler, president of B'nai B'rith and the secretary of Shomre Hadass in Antwerp, appeared on Flemish television after it had broadcast several times a schools program on Arabs and Jews with an antisemitic bias.

The program, which had not been the first with antisemitic bias, raised a storm of protest. Individual Jews joined the B'nai B'rith and the Association of Jewish Students in sending objections.

Some Belgain newspapers also asked whether former Nazi collaborators had been removed from the Flemish television service and whether there had been adequate screening of staff by the Ministry of Education.

However, Antwerp Jews regretted Mahler's criticisms on the ground that they could harm the community. They refuse to regard the Flemish people as antisemitic.

At the same time, they recognize that some former Flemish nationalists, who are very influential, are attempting to disseminate anti-Jewish views.

In a letter, which the Dutch Jewish weekly published, S. Perl, secretary of the Yesoda Hatora Beth Jacob Jewish school, emphasized that individual actions could not be regarded as representative of the Flemish people who were always very helpful.

The Belgisch Israelitisch Weekblad reprinted Mahler's interview in its Dutch contemporary without agreeing with his criticisms.

This was followed by the Sunday edition of De Nieuwe Gazet, an Antwerp newspaper, printing the respective points of view of Mahler and I. Davids, the editor of the Belgian Jewish weekly.

Later questioned by many Jews, Mahler said he only was expressing his own views in his criticisms and that he was not speaking for the community.

It is noted here that there are prominent Jews in Flemish movements, among them 85-year-old Professor Nico Gunzburg, professor emeritus of Ghent University, who has been a firm supporter of Flemish culture and the university.

GOLAN FARMS THRIVING

Haifa (JCNS).- Settlers of the ten farming settlements established on the Golan Heights in the past two years have expressed satisfaction with the economic advancement of their farms during a visit there of Mr. Moshe Dayan, the Defense Minister. They expressed the hope that the settlements' population would be quickly increased.

Mr. Dayan met representatives of the ten settlements at El Al, the new Golan Heights kibbutz. The settlers' main problem is apparently manpower shortage. Delays in building new houses are attributed to this.

ISRAEL'S EXPORTS SOAR

Jerusalem (JCNS).- Israel's visible exports topped $60 million in May, the Central Bureau of Statistics reports. Total exports for the first five months of 1969 reached $329 million, compared with $293 million in the same period last year, a 12 percent increase.

Industrial exports rose by 17 percent, from $204 million to $239 million, during this period. The biggest increase was in diamonds, up by 20 percent, from $91 million to $109 million.

DEATH FOR TERRORISTS

by Rafael E. Gill,
Director,
Pori Public Opinion Research of Israel

Two years to the day since the Six Day War, feeling in Israel against Arab terrorists has become so strong that nearly half the population is in favor of executing those now in prison in retaliation for every Jew killed by acts of sabotage, according to nationwide opinion poll released by Pori in Tel Aviv last Friday.

A total of 44.6 percent of the people questioned supported retaliatory executions. Of these, 34.7 percent favored this course outright, saying only: "It has to be done;" while 6 percent, although agreeing that such action was necessary, were of opinion that it will not help.

Another 2.3 percent doubted whether the Big Powers or the United Nations, would allow it and 1.6 percent offered suggestions, such as: "Kill only those terrorists who committed a crime," or "Execute them only after trial."

Fifty percent of Israelis, however, were totally opposed to the idea of killing the terrorists in retaliation, saying, "It is inhuman and will degrade us to the same low level as the terrorists themselves."

The remaining 5.4 percent declined to express an opinion.

Pori had asked the following questions: "What is your opinion regarding the idea that for each Jew killed in a terrorist act we execute some of the terrorists now being kept in custody here?"

The replies were as follows: It has to be done, 34.7; It has to be done, but won't help 6.0; The Big Powers won't let us do it 2.3; Against the idea 50.0; Various suggestions 1.6; Don't know 5.4.

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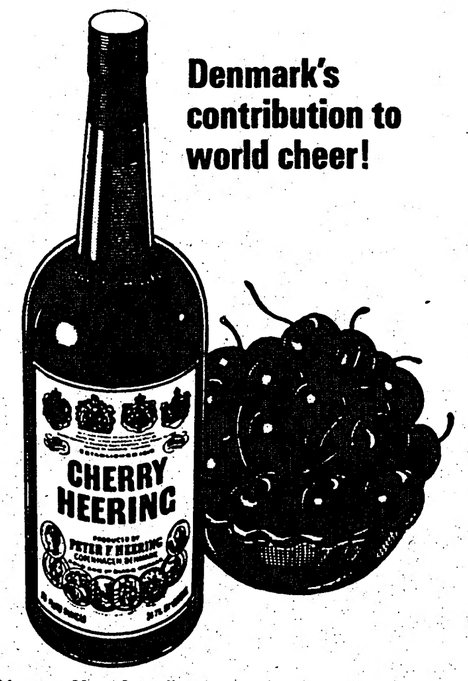

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HELPING JEWISH YOUTH TO VISIT ISRAEL - B. D. Levin, former representative of the Jewish Agency in Toronto, now stationed in Israel, currently is visiting this city where he is trying to launch a special project on a savings scheme whereby children will save their pocket money in boxes provided by the Organization, to be established for this purpose. Then the money will be deposited into a special savings account thus enabling the organization to offer visits to Israel even to those children who have not yet collected the full required amount. Gift vouchers also will be issued for such trips. Institutions counted on to help are: youth organizations; schools; congregations; synagogues; Zionist movements; others. Parents may accompany their children.

The Youth and Students Department of the Ministry of Tourism is backing Levin's scheme.

Levin is president of the Yitzhaq Yellin B'nai B'rith Lodge in Tel Aviv.

RESTORE EDUCATION BUDGET

In a testimony delivered to the American House Appropriations Subcommittee on Education, Rabbi Moshe Sherer, executive president of Agudat Israel of America, urged Congress to restore the full funding of all federal aid programs for education. The orthodox leader joined Dr. Arthur S. Flemming, former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare under the late President Eisenhower, in testifying before the Congressional committee hearing, chaired by Representative Daniel Flood of Pennsylvania.

Since 1960 Agudat Israel of America has set the pace among orthodox Jews in aggressive advocacy of more federal aid for the secular programs of religious schools.

RECEIVED DEGREE

Recently Rabbi Bernard Baskin of Temple Anshe Sholom in Hamilton, Ontario, received a Doctor of Law degree by McMaster University. Rabbi Baskin delivered the convocation address.

He was awarded the honorary degree for his outstanding career as a religious leader in the community and for his "unceasing devotion to the cause of amity and understanding among all elements of our community and the remarkable success he has had in this important work."

MOROCCO TENSE

London (JCNS).- In Morocco, "the tiny Jewish community . . . lives in an atmosphere of tense caution tinged with occasional crises," reports Alfred Friendly, Jr. in a despatch to the New York Times from Rabat, the JCNS Foreign Staff writes.

Friendly says that Morocco's Jewish population has shrunk to about 45,000 from its 1956 figure of 250,000. He gives the number of Jews in Casablanca as 30,000, with smaller communities in Rabat, Meknes, Fez, Marrakesh and Tangier.

There often are "banal incidents", like quarrels between Arab and Jewish taxi-drivers, which end in serious consequences for the Jews, his despatch states.

Leon Conquy, the 60-year-old president of the Alliance Israelite Universelle in Morocco, is quoted by Friendly as saying that, although there is absolutely no official persecution in the country, it has decided to suspend "the energetic cultural program of the Alliance so as not to create friction."

According to the New York Times report, a secret Jewish youth group meets in Rabat once or twice a week often to listen to talks by "Israel recruiters smuggled into the country."

The speakers often wear masks so that they will not be recognized afterwards.

TORONTO SYNAGOGUES AND ORGANIZATIONS

ELECTION MEET

Shaarei Tefillah Congregation held its annual general election meeting recently. Items on the agenda were: financial statement; president's report; elections.

Nomination slate for Board of Governors for 1969-71: Morris Bellach; Lawrence Cherniak; Albert Cohen; Dr. Arnold Iscove; Hy Kirsh; Phil Kirshenbaum; Alex Jakubovic; Joe Kirshin; Al Mandel; Sam Smilovic; Jack Spodek; Martin Stone; Armin Weiss.

CONFIRMATION

The largest confirmation class of all the United Synagogue schools, sixteen boys and six girls, recently graduated from Beth Am. Included were: Mitchel Shack and Jack Wasserman, Queen Scouts; Mitchel Shack and Owen Liebman won the United Synagogue Mens Club Leadership Medal; Jeffrey Cooper and Owen Leibman, first and second place respectively of the Ontario Regional Bible contest in the comprehensive English division. This division has been won by Beth Am students for the last five consecutive years. Jeffrey Cooper won the western hemisphere championship in this division as well as a trip to Israel.

Rabbi Lerner presented confirmation certificates; the synagogue presented an award of books to the Bible contest winners.

Dr. Samuel Rosenbloom, Hebrew School principal, received from the congregation a special illuminated certificate in recognition of his devoted service to the children of the school; the graduating class presented him with a sterling silver Yad for the Junior Congregation Torah.

ADDRESSES ASSEMBLY

John R. Devor, national codeputy president of the Federated Zionist Organization of Canada and the Federation's Central Division chairman, addressed a special assembly on the Middle East crisis recently at Danforth Technical Collegiate. A question-answer period followed.

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First Israeli-designed STOL almost ready

Early this summer, a graceful little twin-engine transport plane will taxi 590 feet down the runway at Lod Airport outside Tel Aviv, gather speed and take off into Israeli skies.

At that moment, the Israeli aircraft industry will be completely airborne for the first time.

The plane is the Arava -- Israeli designed and Israeli manufactured. The 22-passenger short take-off and landing (STOL) transport will be for domestic use when it first goes into production in March, 1970.

After that, it will sell at $300,000 to all comers, as the Israeli aircraft industry gets under way.

It already has come a long way.

The start of that industry lies somewhere within the Israel Institute of Technology, or Technion, the Israeli version of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"When we first opened our aeronautical engineering department in the early 1950s, the Israeli Air Force consisted of a few Piper Cubs," said Alexander Goldberg, president of the Haifa-based university.

Goldberg recalled that, when the aeronautical department first opened, skeptics charged that the school would only encourage professional emigration from Israel because, they said the Israeli economy could not possibly absorb 40 to 50 aeronautical graduates each year.

"But our air force grew quickly," said Goldberg, even though it had to import all its aircraft from abroad, sometimes with disastrous results -- as when the French set an embargo on shipments of its Vautour and Mirage III planes to Israel.

"We will still have to find another country to import war planes from," Goldberg said. "We have only taken a step toward making fighter planes with the Arava."

As the air force grew, so did Technion's aeronautical engineering department, with research projects and the number and quality of its graduates multiplying.

Then in 1957, the Israel Aircraft Industries was born. By 1960 it was producing its first foreign-licensed planes and had them in the air -- even in the air force.

"Now the air force and IAI employ most of our aeronautical graduates," Goldberg said.

Technion also offers its 6,200 students a course Goldberg rather vaguely labeled, management engineering.

"Israel is a small nation and needs a school that graduates men proficient in the latest techniques of management and computer technology," he said. "Most American schools turn out men for the huge businesses and conglomerates that America can support, but we teach men to run smaller companies with the most modern methods."

Technion so far has avoided the student rebellions that have beset college campuses around the world.

"Of course our students hear about others doing it, and they get a little restive and a little guilty, as though they should be doing something, too," Goldberg said. "But student participation in school activities helps curb that impulse."

EITZ CHAIM GRADUATES.- This coming Monday evening, June 23rd, the graduation of the students of Toronto's Eitz Chaim evening schools will take place in the auditorium at 1 Viewmount Avenue. Graduates, as seen above, are, Lorne Cutler, Allan Barkin, Brian Demon, Charles Dolman, Cyril Drabinsky, Leon Genesove, Hershel Forman, Bradley Nefsky, Jeffrey Nightingale. Also, Janet Roth, Stephen Stein, Arthur Stern, Anthony Selina, Coleman Green, all from the Viewmount Avenue school. From the Bathurst-Patricia school are Susan Eisen, Gilda Figa, Martin Fishman, Bruce Kaminsky, Cheryl Iron, Sharon Rosengarten.

P.G. Kurtz, chairman of the Eitz Chaim education committee, will preside at the exercises; Rabbi S. Hochler, principal, will submit the school report. Rabbi M. Ochs, spiritual leader of Torah Emeth Congregation, will address the graduates.

Students of grade 10 will present a discourse. The valedictory will be presented by Stephen Stein for the graduates of Viewmount and Gilda Figa on behalf of those in Willowdale.

Chil Elbaum, copresident, Eitz Chaim Schools, and Sam Goldhar, chairman of the education committee of the evening schools, will present the diplomas. A reception tendered by the parents of the graduates will follow the ceremonies.

RHODESIAN RIGHTWING ACCUSED OF ANTISEMITISM

Johannesburg (JCNS).- The Rhodesian Front would not stop at white supremacy but would divide Englishman from Afrikaner and Christian from Jew, Pat Bashford, leader of the Center Party which supports a negotiated settlement with Britain, said in Bulawayo last week.

There is a referendum on the proposals of Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, to give Rhodesia a republican constitution on June 20th.

The Johannesburg Star also reported Bashford as saying that the Rhodesian Front wanted to establish the "herrenvolk" principle. There was a strong undercurrent of antisemitism in the Right-wing racialism that was gaining control in Rhodesia.

"Already it has been put about," he said, "that the Center Party is run by the Jews who, these evil people tell you, are part of a world-wide conspiracy to destroy Christendom.

"The fact that most of the people who spread this poisonous rubbish either are agnostics or complete heretics is overlooked. Most people do not know who these faceless people in their semi-secret societies are anyway."

GUESTS AT ANNIVERSARY DINNER.- Headtable guests at the recent anniversary dinner held in Toronto, sponsored by the National Honorary Societies of Israel, Toronto State of Israel Bonds: top photo, upper dais, left to right – Albert I. Lipton, executive director, State of Israel Bonds in Toronto; Dr. Aba Gefen, Consul General of Israel in Toronto; Mrs. Harry Rubin; Harry Rubin, general campaign cochairman; Ambassador Gideon Rafael, guest of honor; Mrs. Alex Rubin (right of podium); Samuel Rothberg, national campaign for U.S.; Albert I. Latner, chairman, National Honorary Societies of Israel; Mrs. Latner. Lower dais: left to right: members of Trustee Category – Mrs. Ben A. Himel; Mr. Himel; Mrs. Harry Gorman and Mr. Gorman; Joseph Tanenbaum and Mrs. Tanenbaum; Mrs. Arthur Weinstock and Mr. Weinstock.

Bottom photo, left to right: Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rubin; Ambassador Rafael; Mrs. Alex Rubin; Alex Rubin. The Rubin brothers are general cochairmen of the 1969 campaign.

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HEBREW CALENDAR
FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1969. The 4th day of Tamuz 5729; Sidra: Korach
Candlelighting: Toronto, 8:46; Montreal, 8:31

"WE WERE AS THOSE THAT DREAM . . ." (Psalm 126)

ASK THE RABBI
a JCNS featurette

Q. What is the background for the saying "May he rest in peace"? Since Jews do not believe in hell - or do they? - what is there to disturb their peace after death?

A. Terms like "May he rest in peace" or alav ha-shalom ("Peace be to him") are based on the rabbinic other worldly interpretations of such Biblical passages as Genesis 15, 15: " . . . thou shalt go to they fathers in peace". The Talmud (Berachot 64a) quotes the verse as evidence that "Go in peace" is a suitable expression of farewell to one who has died. Maimonides states that this should be said by persons attending a funeral, though it is our present-day custom to recite instead, when the coffin is lowered into the grave, "May he come to his place in peace" (based on Exodus 18, 23).

Jews in the past certainly did believe in hell. If modern Jews believe in an after-life it would appear to be sheer sentimentalism to hold that a soul remote from God while on earth can be admitted into His presence without pain or effort simply because it has been freed of the body. To be sure, the doctrine of eternal punishment in hell is monstrously unjust and should be abandoned - though it was held by some distinguished Jewish teachers in the past. But there is surely some kind of truth behind all the references to hell in the sources. If hell is understood in spiritual terms, as it was by many Jewish thinkers of the past, there is nothing in modern thought which renders the belief untenable. Morris Joseph (Judaism as Creed and Life) writes: "For him (the modern Jew) punishment in the future life afflicts the soul only. He thinks of it as akin to the remorse which tortures the guilty even in this existence . . . Very striking is the idea of a later teacher that the punishment in the future life consists in the torment of the soul torn by conflicting desires - by its old sinful longings, which it can no longer gratify, and by its yearning after the higher joys which it is not yet pure enough to attain."

China and Israel

TWO ATTITUDES, ONE PROBLEM

Ottawa's present position regarding Israel certainly is not the one which would represent the continuity of the traditional Canadian-Middle East policy. By no means is it the continuation of the attitude of John G. Diefenbaker or Paul Martin when the latter was Foreign Minister. Yet we cannot believe that Mitchell Sharp present Secretary of State for External Affairs, truly is convinced that the remarks he made recently in Winnipeg concerning the Middle East are conducive to a lessening of tensions.

We have deepest respect for Mr. Sharp. Yet the many recent occurrences on the international scene point to the fact that the Foreign Minister of Canada may be defending positions not entirely his own.

We were very much impressed by Mr. Sharp's last statement in Copenhagen, Denmark, when he assured the Europeans that Canada will continue to head an efficient force in Europe. Assuredly this statement is not in complete accordance with the opinions of some members of the Trudeau Government who seem to live under the illusion that despite Czechoslovakia we can trust the Russians when they talk co-existence. NATO unquestionably cannot be ignored as a factor for the defense of the West so long as this sought for but ever eluding accommodation with the Soviet Union has not been effectuated.

We do not believe in the wisdom of pulling apart the NATO organization before both genuine security has been achieved and the danger to our lives and freedom has passed.

This brings us to the Middle East where the most recent Soviet-Egypt communiqué simply makes mud of all hope for a realistic accommodation between the parties in conflict.

The United States has gone a long way to compromise, to compromise with another's real estate and security. But before this became clear, Mr. Sharp had made a diplomatic statement on the Middle East which caused us all to wonder.

It is not true, as Mr. Sharp said, that the United Nations presence along the ceasefire lines brought peace or calm to the area. When? Where?

There has been no peace in the Middle East since 1948 for one reason only: the State of Israel, in its reliance upon the persuasiveness of the Big Powers with regard to Arabs, agreed to vague, armistice, paper-documents after each military victory.

The involved Arab regimes became bolder after every defeat for they were told by the Big Powers that they did not have to make peace with Israel; they could acquire any concessions they wanted through the brokerage offices in Washington, London or Moscow.

Meanwhile Russia -- by its system of continuous undermining of the West in the Middle East area -- through its paid and unpaid naive agents the world over created an atmosphere which led many to believe that by extracting concessions from Israel one can contribute toward the appeasement of the Arab rulers.

This cannot work. For the Arab problem concerns the poor, exploited masses ruled by cliques of ambitious adventurers who feed their Baghdad Night fantasies with guns (nor are they imaginary) instead of bread and butter.

Should Israel be foolish enough to withdraw from the so-called occupied territories, in one split second it would fire the imagination in every market of the Arab East to a point where misled mobs would become convinced they could try again and again to provoke Israelis, kill and get away with it; for no matter how detremental the consequences, the Big Powers would protect their intransigence and the arrogance of their leaders.

The Canadian Government rightly has decided to recognize Red China; it is infantile to accept an ostrichlike attitude that this tremendous nation does not exist. As we have pointed out on many an occation, the recognition of a government that controls a certain area does not necessarily imply the acceptance of its ideology. Nations must talk to each other in order not to fight each other. It is true of China and the West as it is applicable to the Arab governments and Israel.

This is the crux of the problem which we hope Prime Minister Trudeau and Foreign Minister Sharp will see. Israel has outgrown the position where it begs for recognition. Its prosperity is not dependent upon "recognizing" its right to exist, as the hypocritical Soviet communiqués always imply.

In fact, Russia has no right to be on a committee dealing with the Middle East issue for she has no diplomatic relations with Israel. In regard to the Jewish state, she and her satellites follow a kind of Hallstein doctrine in reverse.

There can be no settlement in Asia without the contribution of China and its government which controls the territory of that nation. Nor can there be any settlement or peace in the Middle East without the participation in discussions towards its achievement -- in an active, patient, dedicated and determined effort -- of the parties involved, the Israelis and the Arabs.

MOOD IS GOOD

ISRAELI MORALE REMAINS HIGH

by David Pela

Israelis are in good heart and in good shape, as I found during a visit last week - their mood, one of confidence and determination to stay put whatever the cost, until peace is assured, until the kibbutzniks and their children in the sensitive border areas are again able to sleep above ground, until their sons and daughters can lay aside their guns.

Whereas in 1967 there was some feeling of uncertainty among Israelis as Nasser massed his armour along the old armistice lines, posing a serious threat to Tel Aviv and the densely populated townships to the south, there is today absolute confidence and reliance on the ability of Israel's Army and Air Force to cope with any situation that may arise along the present more easily defensible borders.

It is no secret that the Israel Defense Forces have constructed massive defense fortifications in Sinai, facing Nasser's units across the Suez Canal, with gun emplacements and concrete shelters to give protection to Israeli troops. Although this form of static defense is contrary to normal Israeli military strategy, it has given added confidence to the Israeli forces, who are now suffering fewer casualties, as well as to their fellow citizens.

Israeli military strength is now formidable and Israel's leaders have no doubt about the ability of the armed forces not only to repel any foolhardy attempt by the Egyptians to throw a bridgehead across the Canal (unless, of course, the Russians were to use their forces too), but also to strike back at will at important targets deep in Egypt's interior, should Nasser decide to escalate the situation again.

This confidence in the armed forces permeates the country and does much to counteract the understandable depression of those who have husbands and sons stationed in the border regions; the sorrow is nation-wide when youngsters are struck down by terror bombs or stray shells, and the feeling of despair of finding a way out of the present political impasse.

Peace remains elusive and there is little doubt that most Israelis would be prepared to give up much of the occupied territories - but not Jerusalem, the Golan Heights, Gaza or Sharm el Sheikh - for an absolutely watertight peace agreement which would give Israel complete security and bring some semblance of tranquility to the Middle East for the first time.

This is not to say that conditions inside Israel are in any sense of the word chaotic. The Israelis have lived under siege conditions for nearly 21 years and are used to them. Travelling round Israel's pre-war areas, one is struck by the general atmosphere of peacefulness and tranquility, particularly outside the big cities; the comparative affluence) though not real wealth) in an era of full employment; the feverish construction of hotels and other projects (West Bank Arabs providing much of the labor force), the vast influx of tourists; the crowded hotels and night-clubs.

In many cases, border incidents made more impact abroad than in Israel, and tourists usually learn of them only in the following morning's newspapers. Jerusalem, full of tourists, was as busy and lively as any Western capital, while the people of Elath, Israel's fastgrowing Red Sea resort, its hot sunshine enticing visitors from the north by every Arkia flight, went briskly about their business, completely unconcerned by the proximity of Jordan troops across the bay at Akaba.

Tel Aviv's Dizengoff Circle was more crowded than ever (despite the attractions and novelty of television - there are programs three nights a week), the cafes packed, and new shops and restaurants going up everywhere.

Terrorist incidents within Israel naturally aroused widespread anger, but in the nature of things are soon forgotten. The vigilance of the security forces has kept this type of incident to a minimum, despite the enormous problem of distinguishing between, say, a dark-skinned Jewish immigrant from North Africa and a Palestinian terrorist.

There is no doubt that terrorism has been brought more or less under control, with no fewer than 80 or 90 percent of the terrorists trying to enter Israel being killed or captured as soon as they cross the well-guarded border. The result is that Israelis go about their everyday business unperturbed.

The normality of the situation was best brought home to me when sipping coffee outside a Tel Aviv cafe last week with Mr. Yigal Allon, Deputy Prime Minister and at that time Acting Premier. I could think of no other country where the head of Government would, at a period of acute tension, sit apparently unguarded on a busy boulevard.

In the occupied areas, too, in places like Bethlehem, East Jerusalem and Hebron (where, that day, houses belonging to relatives of terrorists were blown up), I found complete calm, the greatest excitement being engendered by a handful of teenage Israeli soldiers kicking a football around with even younger Arab youths.

Despite propaganda reports, it is a humane occupation, with an almost complete absence of Israeli military forces in the West Bank cities, and Arab police controlling local affairs under the supervision of Arab councillors. Tourists move around easily without restriction and are welcomed by Arab shopkeepers only too anxious to sell their wares.

Throughout Israel itself morale is high. And the uninterrupted flow of visitors from abroad undoubtedly strengthens the Israelis in their determination to stay firm in spite of Nasser's growing provocations. There is probably no better way of showing solidarity with Israel and helping her than by visiting the country.

Letters to the Editor

DISPUTES QUEBEC DAY SCHOOL SUBSIDIES

Dear Editor:

There is a sufficient amount of confusion in the matter of the complicated Quebec Education System which is hardly dispelled in any way by a recent front page story. In the Friday issue of May 30th, of The Canadian Jewish News, you say, "The Government of Quebec has raised its subsidy to the Jewish Day Schools of Montreal by twenty percent from $300 of last year to $350 a year per student."

The facts are that the Government of Quebec does not pay any subsidies to the Jewish Day Schools. There is a law which covers the possibility of private schools associating with local school boards or regional school boards for the purpose of obtaining financial assistance. This is called "associate status." The Canadian Jewish Congress has for some years been working assiduously on this. We recently assisted the schools in working out arrangements for 1969-70 with the Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal and the contracts were signed providing for $350 per year student in the primary schools. We expect an agreement for high schools very soon and also an increased rate. No agreement can be operated until approved by the Minister of Education. The Honorable Jean Guy Cardinal, Minister of Education, approved these contracts and all the schools therefore will receive these grants. The grants are paid out of the regular revenue of the School Board and the Government does not contribute anything. There is a new law (Bill 56) which does provide for the Department of Education in Quebec to certify schools as being "in the public interest" and, when so declared, the Government then will grant subsidies. Up until now, no Jewish Schools have applied. It may be that for the year 1970-71 the Jewish network of schools will apply and only at this time will they, if accepted, be the recipients of Government subsidies. To recapitulate, at the present time all the monies received by the schools derive from the School Board. I must say, there is one minor exception which is too complicated to explain in a short letter, but the Talmud Torah School in Chomedey, because of different taxing situations, will receive the money from Quebec; but none of the others.

Montreal

Saul Hayes
Executive Vice President
Canadian Jewish Congress

KEEP SMILING

INSTANT FRESH

"Is this milk fresh?" a housewife asked the milkman as he delivered his daily bottle.

"Young lady," was his reply, "four hours ago, this milk was still grass."

GIVEAWAY

The neighborhood junk dealer rang the bell of a suburban house. The man of the house answered.

"Do you have anything I can pick up?" asked the junk dealer. "Come back later," snapped the husband, "my wife's not here."

AN ASSET

A Tel Aviv businessman was interviewing an applicant for an opening in his small plant.

"Are you married," he asked.

The applicant, a young veteran, responded with a question: "Do you prefer to have married men working for you, sir?"

"Well, yes," said the boss. "They don't seem to mind so much when I shout at them."

LOAD ON HIS MIND

A man went to see a psychiatrist.

"What seems to be the trouble?" he asked.

"It's like this, doctor," explained the patient. "I work in an orange grove sorting oranges. As the fruit comes rolling down a ramp, I have to pick out the small ones and put them in a crate on my right, the medium ones go into a crate on my left, and the large ones go into a third crate. And now I'm about to go crazy. All day long, it's decisions, decisions, decisions!"

CARMELITE MONKS END STUDIES IN HEBREW

by Yaacov Friedler

Haifa.- Sixteen brown-robed Carmelite monks from all over the world sang "Hevenu shalom aleihem" and "Jerusalem the Golden" in Hebrew last Friday morning. They were attending a farewell ceremony given in their honor by the Haifa University to mark the completion of their 10-month course in Hebrew.

The monks, who had come here from as far away as Japan, India and the Irish Republic, joined in song with their yarmulke-wearing teacher, Y. Maori.

When they came here last year, under the auspices of Brother Daniel (Rufeisen, the Haifa monk who had unsuccessfully appealed to the High Court a few years ago to be recognized as a Jew though he had converted to Catholicism), none of them had known a word of Hebrew.

On Friday, the oldest among them, silver-haired Father Johanan Colosio, of Milan, said in Hebrew that he now was able to read the Bible in the original Hebrew. "The Bible is more beautiful in Hebrew than in any other language," he said. "It is the language in which the prophets wrote down the words that God spoke into their hearts." He added that he and his colleagues now understood the Jewish people better and felt closer to them. "If you understand the language you also understand the people."

The university director, Eliezer Rafaeli, told the monks that the institute's policy was to open its doors to everybody who wished to know more about the Jewish people, Israel and the language of the Bible. "We want people to come and learn, to know us and our language," he said, extending an open invitation for further groups of monks of the order, following the conclusion of the successful first course.

SERMON FOR THE WEEK

The Importance of the Unimportant

Nowadays size and quantity often are valued above usefulness and quality. We build skyscrapers for our homes and places of work, we admire the business tycoon who has successfully operated big take-overs, and we even assess a man's character in terms of size when we talk of a "big" man, a "huge" success, an industrial "giant". Even synagogue planners today think in terms of huge edifices.

In this frenzy over size we tend to forget the significance of little things and to ignore the important fact that the true evaluation of a man's character and worth, rests on considerations of usefulness and devotion to duty, rather than on anything else. The instructive homily of the rabbis comes to mind about the little hyssop plant — a very small plant indeed — which was used for important purification rites: "There are things which appear lowly in human eyes which God uses for good purposes." So too, in our society with its strange sense of values, we do well to bear this lesson in mind, reminding ourselves of the importance of the so called "unimportant".

Consider the popular attitude towards heroism. Common acclamation is reserved for the one who does something spectacular and extraordinary, particularly if his name is blazed across newspaper headlines. But it is a steadying thought to reflect that there is more heroism in thousands of simple lives lived in quiet duty and uncomplaining determination. Think of the case of the wife of a crippled husband. Her loyalty and courage never make headlines, yet it is perhaps a purer kind of heroism and indicates a deeper and more abiding courage than ever possessed by the heroes of the unthinking crowd. There is the mother who rears her orphaned children, and goes from house to work and back to house and work again with a quiet resolve and a sense of duty at least as fervent as any bemedalled military hero.

The world applauds a Rockefeller or a Henry Ford; but there are countless people whose lives are fully successful without one "great" thing in them. They are the army of unsung heroes whose simple concern is recognized in Carlyle's phrase, "Do the duty that lies nearest thee". Not one of them becomes a leader of his people, not one of them ever writes a book or becomes the centre of communal attention. They are the hard working artisans and clerks, the shopkeepers and the small professional men whose efforts provide the very basis of an ordered and stable society. And the religious attitude is wholly on the side of the so-called common man. Someone thoughtfully remarked that God must like the common man because he makes so many of them.

It is perhaps in this spirit that the rabbis nicely remark: "He who answers 'amen' is greater than the reader who proclaims the benediction," because the follower who has the less spectacular role and has to identify himself with the work and leadership of others often has the more difficult task, since the demands on his loyalty and devotion are the greater. Most people want fame, but cannot have it. Many people desire power, but it is denied. They want wealth, but it is unobtainable, and they find sooner or later that they will never live in great mansions and that newspapers will never carry their names. But all feelings would spring from a false and even an irreligious set of values.

We must emphasize not the size but the quality of a reputation, not the immensity of an undertaking but its usefulness. It would do us all a great deal of good if, for a change, we stressed the importance of the unimportant — the daily round of routine tasks, the fulfilment of small duties, the attachment to obvious loyalties of family, people and community. In these so called small things are human happiness and real success to be found.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK

CONCERNED OVER JEWISH SURVIVAL

by Dr. Arnold Ages

A PECULIAR PEOPLE
by Barnet Litvinoff
Weidenfeld and Nicolson
308 pp.

The survival of world Jewry is a question of utmost importance to Barnet Litvinoff. In his A Peculiar People he scans almost every Jewish community on the globe and comes up with disturbing figures about assimilation. Had this book been written prior to 1967 it would have presented a bleak outlook indeed but the Six Day War has had a profound impact on world Jewry. The ramifications of the June conflict touched the consciousness of the most assimilated among Jews and somehow wrought a change within them. "The Jews were united for the first time in their history. It had not happened even in the days of the Maccabees," writes Livinoff.

Assimilation was eroding the most intense of Jewish communities before World War II and even the holocaust scarcely checked the advances of this trend. A case in point is the situation in Canada. Since a citizen's religion is included in Canadian census data Mr. Litvinoff had little difficulty in illustrating the position of Jewry in this country. His statistics have a chilling truth about them; the Jewish population was the fifth largest group in Canada in 1921. Today it is the tenth. In addition the rate of intermarriage is fast approaching one in five. However, the section on Canadian Jewry is interesting and fairly comprehensive despite his disturbing figures.

Notwithstanding the Six Day War and the relative affluence of many of the world's Jewish communities one senses a kind of monotony and lack of genuine spirit in these groups. One wonders whether this is a cause for the rapid assimilation or a result of it.

Looking to the future Litvinoff turns to the United States where the largest Jewish population is concentrated and forsees "an extended process of dilution, so that in time there will remain only the kernel of Jewish self-renewal, protected by those for whom Judaism is a way of life impervious to environment.

It is unfortunate, however, that in a book which purports to concern itself with Jewish consciousness and assimilation the means by which survival of a people can be assured should receive such a casual and unsystematic treatment. The author gives little attention to the question of Jewish education. He mentions it en passant when referring to English Jewry and there he sees it as a lost cause. The only commendable endeavour in Jewish education, according to Litvinoff, seems to be taking place in Melbourne, Australia. Mount Scopus is the largest Jewish private school in the world. Eighteen hundred boys and girls, children in the main whose parents survived the concentration camps, make up the school population. Aside from this peculiar Australian phenomenon Litvinoff fails to discuss Jewish institutions of learning in North America, such as the day school movement.

Check List

THE DAY KENNEDY WAS SHOT
by Jim Bishop
Funk and Wagnalls
713 pp.

Of all the books on Kennedyana written since the assassination, Jim Bishop's effort is probably the most readable. By examining the events of November 23, 1963 in his famous hour by hour account he takes the reader back in time and depicts the emotions, sensations, frustrations and angers of the people involved in the horrendous event. Jack Ruby, not Oswald, emerges as the most pathetic creature in the entire drama. Lyndon Johnson comes out in a very positive way. Jacqueline Onassis almost predictably draws subtle criticism but mostly commisseration. Bishop's book in addition contains a clinically detailed description of the autopsy performed on the dead president and is not for weak stomachs. On viewing her husband before the funeral Jacqueline is reputed to have said, "It isn't Jack."

ISRAELI SOCIETY
by S.N. Eisenstadt
Basic Books
451 pp.

A sociological portrait of Israel by a professor at the Hebrew University. Remarkably free from jargon the book has some very good pieces on the cultural and political life of Israel including a most instructive section on Israeli journalism.

TORONTO WOMEN'S NEWS

CLOSING DINNER

The closing dinner of Shaarei Tefillah Sisterhood took place recently. Fay Handler welcomed the guests. Rabbi Berglas made Hamotzi; Cantor I. Hammerman rendered the Birkat Hamazon. Jack Ross, president of Shaarei Tefillah Congregation, brought greetings as did Phil Kirshenbaum, president of Brotherhood. Anne Goodman gave the treasury report; Evelyn Sugar gave her report as retiring president. Mrs. M. Berglas made the presentation. Rabbi Berglas installed the new president, Tillie Miskin. Entertainment followed.

Officers and Board of Sisterhood installed: Ida Starkman, Cynthia Gasner, Syrma Kochberg, Helen Fishbane, Sue Magder, past presidents; Evelyn Sugar, immediate past president; Tillie Miskin, president; Mollie Halberstadt, 1st vice president; Helen Fishbane, 2nd vice president; Elsie Kotler, 3rd vice president; Bess Millstone, recording secretary; Faye Stolero, corresponding secretary; Norma Zeldin, financial treasurer; Ann Feldman, dues treasurer. Also: Mrs. Vicki Berglas, chaplain; Lil Cogan, general membership; Rose Applebaum, executive; Mary Cohen and Millie Sheff, social; Louise Geller, Girl Guides and Brownies; Faye Rosenzqeig and Beatrice Moskowitz, visitations; Lily Cornfield, cards; Faye Handler, Bonds chairman; Irene Klein, publicity; Fanny Ross, showcase; Faye Rosenzweig and Faye Stolero, youth representatives; Lily Cornfield and Mary Raskin, ways and means; Frume Kasten and Honey Shrott, program; Sally Berman, Ann Grafstein, Tillie Rosenberg, membership. Board: Sonny Clement; Ruth Cohen; Bess Mandel; Bella Pfeffer; Fran Pollishuke; Valerie Rosenthal; Lola Roth.

WINNER

At the recent Torah Fund luncheon of the Women's Auxiliary of Ner Israel Yeshiva College, Mrs. Wohlgelernter won the trip to Israel. Her number was drawn by Mrs. Aba Gefen.

A musical skit was presented, written and directed by Mrs. Ben-David. She and other members participated.

New life members were presented with gold pins: Mesdames A. Kimel, L. Rosenberg, N. Green, E. Glitaman, T. Roth, N. Brown, R. Stein, N. Sokol, H. Rosenberg, W. Szydlow, F. Mernick, S. Kaplan, J. Feder, M. Wellmann, M. Rosen, M. Tanenbaum, S. Tennenbaum, S. Gold (honorary). Their names will appear on the wall scroll in the Yeshiva.

Mrs. Ruderman, wife of the dean of the Baltimore Ner Israel Yeshiva, and Mrs. Kaminetsky, wife of Rabbi Yaacov Kaminetsky, were present.

PARTY

Canadian Women's ORT held a Strawberry and Champagne Party last Wednesday evening at the Dunkelman Gallery.

LUNCHEON

Recently the Hebrew Western Charitable Services held its closing luncheon meeting at the Beverley Hills Motor Hotel. A report was given by various committee chairmen as well as a resume of the year's work by th president, Mrs. Sidney Freeman.

CLOSING MEETING

The Mothers' Association of Eitz Chaim Schools held its closing meeting recently. Grade 8 girls entertained in a play directed by Fagie Plonka, accompanied on the piano by Pearl Wolfe.

Sue Magder installed the new officers of the executive for the coming term.

DONOR DINNER

* A donor dinner was held recently for the ladies of B'nai Torah Sisterhood who have reached their target in fundraising. Julius Sokoloff entertained by speaking in humorous vein of Yiddish heritage and its application to the present day.

Mesdames M. Schonblum and M. Wenner received presentations for raising the most in funds.

Mrs. M. Kravetsky presided.

* Rummage sale brought in $260.

* A wig party and election meeting was held at the home of Mrs. R. Kerkofsky. Officers elected: Mrs. I. Feder, president; Mrs. M. Kravetsky, 1st vice president; Mrs. M. Schonblum, 2nd vice president; Mrs. J. Loebl, fundraising; Mrs. M. Schonblum, cochairman; Mrs. J. Kahn, treasurer; Mrs. Yo Maimon, recording secretary; Mrs. A. Engel membership. Mrs. R. Kerkofsky and Mrs. M. Smaye, social conveners; Mrs. S. Borovoy, liaison officer; Mrs. G. Blau, sunshine; Mrs. N. Feder, publicity; Mrs. P. Weitz, contact; Mesdames B. Ansel and J. Mammon, gift shop. Board members, Mesdames G. Barron, C. Bergson, A. Citron.

* The closing meeting will be in the form of a desert supper, this coming Wednesday, at the home of Mrs. M. Kravetsky.

THESIS DISPUTES SOLIDARITY

New York (JCNS).- Far from a spirit of solidarity between the Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Revisionists in Palestine in the 1930s, there was an aloofness and even a lack of trust between them, according to a doctoral thesis submitted to Yeshiva University.

The study, the first comprehensive one in English on the subject, by Rabbi Daniel Levine, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, has been submitted to the Bernard Revel Graduate School of the university, from which he received a doctorate in Hebrew literature on June 12th.

The paper covers the 20-year period from the founding of the self-defense units in Palestine in 1920 to the death of David Raziel, commander - in - chief of the Irgun, in 1941.

"The consensus seems to be," Rabbi Levine wrote, "that the Irgun was a military wing of the Zionist Revisionist Organization, (founded by the late Vladimir Jabotinsky in 1925) in the same manner that the Hagana was the military wing of the Jewish community in Palestine."

But these views were totally incorrect, he stated. "The Irgun was completely independent of any political party, including the Revisionists."

PROMINENT GUEST OF HONOR WITH LEADING MEMBERS OF TORONTO STATE OF ISRAEL BONDS. - At the gala occasion in celebration of Israel's 21st birthday are Gideon Rafael, former Ambassador of Israel to the United Nations (wearing white jacket) and: (top photo) Mark Levy, a past general campaign chairman, and Mrs. Levy; (2nd from top) Mrs. Norton Cooper, the first woman Trustee in the Toronto Israel Bond campaign, and Norton Cooper, 1969 Golden Trustee; (center) Mr. and Mrs. Albert Latner, Mr. Latner, chairman of the National Honorary Societies of Israel and 1969 Jerusalem Trustee; (bottom) Mr. and Mrs. Murray Pezim, Mr. Pezim, a second one year Jerusalem Trustee.

RECIPE

STRAWBERRY COOLER

1 qt. strawberries
1 cup orange juice
1 1/2 tblsps. cornstarch
1/2 cup sugar
1 tblsp. lemon juice
1 cup buttermilk
Sesame wafers

Reserve several berries for garnish; place remainder in an electric blender with the orange juice.

Blend until smooth and strain into a saucepan. Mix cornstarch with a little of the strained mixture and add to remaining mixture in pan. Heat, stirring, until mixture comes to a boil, then cook one minute.

Remove from heat and add remaining ingredients except wafers. Chill thoroughly. Serve in chilled bowls, garnished with reserved strawberries and wafers.

Yield: 4 to 6 servings.

CHICKEN SOUP
by Ruthie

You know, this is getting me down. It's a good thing Phil Roth wrote a book. Because what would my husband do if he didn't? He keeps calling me Mrs. Portnoy.

Everytime I'm concerned about something, he says, "Utt gayt (there goes) Mrs. Portnoy."

He thinks I'm from the over-protective species. And I can't convince him it's only natural.

Furthermore, I'm not over-protective. And if I hear it once more, I'll howl.

* * * *

And anyway, why do I have to feel apologetic, why? There's nothing wrong with Mrs. Portnoy. A nice, Yiddisha mama who has her family at heart. So that's so terrible?

What's wrong is Mrs. Portnoy's son. But that's another story.

* * * *

Anyhow, what's different between a Yiddisha mama and any other kind of mama? They're all the same mamas under the skin.

And if you'll only take the time to psychoanalyze the mama a little, maybe her actions won't seem so strange.

(A psychologist I'm far from being. But it's a layman's privilege to try a hand at it.)

* * * *

Take chicken soup, for instance. It's supposed to be good for whatever ails you. And why not? Warm to soothe a hungry stomach it is. The way I make it, it has all the vitamins you want: carrots, vitamin A; green pepper, vitamins C and A to boot; petrishka (parsley), again C; onions, also; the chicken liver, A and protein; chicken, protein mostly; tomato, C. You name it, chicken soup's got it.

And if the chicken soup makes you feel worse, so what? Maybe your time's up anyway, God forbid. So it helps you go faster; you don't have to mootcha (exhaust) yourself. So either way you don't lose.

And Mama figures it's cheaper than medicine and tastes a whole lot better.

There's nothing wrong with that idea. It probably stems from way back to the first mama when in the Old Country she couldn't afford a doctor so she concocted some witch's brew and out came chicken soup.

I'll bet the doctors don't think it's a nutty idea. After all, don't they often give fancy names to medicinal herbs that the Indians knew about ages ago?

So if you have a complaint, don't scoff if Mama interrupts and says, "Here's a bowl of chicken soup, it's good for you."

* * * *

It's a standard joke that Mama wants her nakhes! (little joy) to grow up to be a doctor or a lawyer or a dentist or an engineer or an architect or a teacher or at least an accountant.

Just stop and think. It's not vanity or wanting to show off that sets her day dreaming. It's just that -- well, she probably comes from not so well off, hardworking stock. So is it so terrible if she wants her children to have it easier than she?

She remembers how it was when Papa slaved maybe twelve, fourteen hours a day in a shop for just a mere pittance. And Mama helped by homework; Papa brought home bundles. The kids she wouldn't let do anything. They had to study so they'd grow up to amount to something.

How many times did she sigh, "Oi, if I only had the opportunity when I was your age!"

So now you have to wipe your mouth, be quiet and just study even if you think it's some kind of punishment. Because, as she says, you'll thank her for it some day when you're able to enjoy a world of plenty.

And that's every mama's dream, aided and abetted by every papa. So it's bad?

Okay, be what you want. Just so you get out of a rut.

So when Mama hopes you'll be a professional or a businessman, the thought is really symbolic. She means you should have it easier than she.

* * * *

I salute every Mrs. Portnoy. And, on second thought, if I'm called that again, I won't howl. I'll smile and say, "Why not?"

Only my son shouldn't be like Mrs. Portnoy's son. Or else I'll kill him.

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RICHLER TAKES A LOOK AT THE WASP

by I. Nachman

In the last issue of SATURDAY NIGHT, author Mordecai Richler (The Street, Cocksure), publishes a brilliant satire on Westmount, Montreal's WASP diamond ghetto. It is interesting perhaps to note that this criticism of the snobbishness towards the French presence comes from a Jewish author, a Montrealer, English writing, but still one who understands the new facts of life in Quebec.

In general it must be said that, except for some uninformed members of our community, the sympathy of every Jew naturally is with those French Canadians who strive to secure their cultural survival in this country.

In his inimitable style, author Richler has this to say about the WASP Establishment in Montreal:

" . . . The WASPS of Westmount are running scared, very scared. Houses on the highest reaches of the mountain are for sale, unmovable at bargain prices. In English speaking Montreal today it is the time of rumor, plot theory and fear . . ."

MORDECAI RICHLER

Richler then says of WASP Montreal:

" . . . WASP Montreal has, in fact, very little to be proud of while its most conspicuous cultural contributions to the country, say Weekend Magazine and Molson's Ale, are not exactly mind destroying, neither do they add an inch to the house. Cherished McGill University, now threatened by French speaking goons, has not, in all its years, contributed one original idea or indispensable work of art to Western culture. If in years past, its medical school was justifiably famous, it has, more recently, graduated doctors more noted for unavailability and avarice than humanity, which suggests something wrong somewhere."

It seems to us that Montreal Jews of the younger generation have known this for years. For among them are many, more than in any other non-French communities, who do speak French, who are beginning to realize that Jewish "allegiance" to the Protestant schoolboard is obsolete and ridiculous; they would integrate themselves into the majority culture.

* * *

THE TEN PLAGUES OF EGYPT AS SEEN BY A QUEBECKER

The most remarkable evaluation of Nasserism and Egypt comes from the pen of the famous Montreal photographer, Carl Mailhot, who, with his wife Suzanne, recently visited Egypt.

In the Montreal magazine, Perspectives, the weekend supplement of every major French daily in the Province, Mailhot relates his experiences. He traveled not as a tourist but, in the ancient tradition, on trek except for his old Volkswagen. He spoke to the poorest among the poor Felaheen.

En passant he says:

"Egypt! Which one? The one in the world news squeezed in between the Suez Canal and the impotence of the United Nations? The artillery shots on one or the other side of the Canal, the presence of the Russian fleet in the Mediterranean and the continuous incidents . . . well, the reality is deeper and more complicated. There is the daily battle of twenty-million Egyptians. But the real enemy is NOT Israel. Israel perhaps is the hot issue around which Nasser tries to forge the unity of all Arabs."

Mailhot then paints the picture of poverty and political exploitation of the people of Egypt, the archaic laws, polygamy and what not. What does Nasser give them? Just the imaginary enemy.

It is important for such truth to emanate from the largest circulation - French publication read in practically every home in Quebec.

MONTREAL OBITUARIES

ALBOIM, LEIB.- On May 31st, late of 3222 De Falaise.

BENDER, FRIEDA.- On June 8th, late of Montreal.

BERMAN, ZINA.- On June 10th, late of Montreal.

BOGULA, MAX.- On June 7th, late of Vancouver, formerly Montreal.

CAHN, NATHALIE.- On June 1st, late of Montreal.

EPELBAUM, RACHEL. - On June 10th, late of Montreal.

FELDGAIER, MOSES.- On May 29th, late of 7825 Birnam.

HAMMER, BELLA.- On June 12th, late of 158 Wexford Cres., Hampstead.

KREITZER, SARAH.- On June 12th, late of 2058 Venlard St., St. Laurent.

MASS, JACK.- On June 1st, late of Montreal.

MELTZER, ABRAHAM.- On May 30th, late of 4575 St. Kevin.

NESS, ESTHER MILLIE.- On June 2nd, late of 250 Kensington Ave.

SABLER, LOUIS.- On June 3rd, late of Montreal.

SCHEININ, OLGA. - On June 12th, late of Montreal.

SELIGMAN, BERTHA.- On May 31st, late of Montreal.

WARSHAW, DR. HERMAN - On June 2nd, late of 4851 Cote St. Luc Rd.

WEISS, CELIA.- On June 7th, late of New York, formerly Montreal.

OBTAINS DEGREE.- Leon Kronitz, principal, Solomon Schechter Academy of Montreal, who recently received a Doctorate in Education from the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. Dr. Kronitz is a graduate of McGill University.

RECIPIENT OF HONORARY DEGREE

Sherbrooke.- "The Faculty of Administration is particularly proud to pay special tribute to one of the foremost businessmen in Quebec, Sam Steinberg. This is especially true as they recognize in him a proven administrator, in the lead of progress in many areas of economic activity, and a man aware of his responsibilities towards his 18,000 employees and customers."

It was with these words that Michel Cloutier, Dean of the Faculty of Administration of the University of Sherbrooke, introduced Mr. Steinberg at the graduation ceremony recently during which an honorary Doctorate in Administration was granted to him.

In his citation, Mr. Cloutier also said that the choice of Mr. Steinberg was based on his professional activity and his contribution to one of the most important sectors of the economy.

"We want to pay tribute to a man whose dynamism and judgment are renowned throughout America and even in Europe, to a leader whose innovations are legion, to an employer concerned with the well-being of his employees, to an entrepreneur of whom we should be proud."

Five other prominent personalities also received honorary doctorates during the presentation of degrees presided over by the university's rector, Monseignor Roger Maltais: the Honorable Paul Dozois, Minister of Finance of the Province of Quebec; Alfred Rouleau, president of Assurance-vie Desjardins; Monseignor Irenee Pinard, founder-rector of l'Universite de Sherbrooke; Dr. Rene-Jules Dubos, professor at Rockfeller University in New York; Reverend Sister Renee du St-Sacrement, Director of Studies in the Congregation of the Filles de la Charite du Sacre-Coeur de Jesus de Sherbrooke.

Each of the recepients was singled out for his special accomplishments in his respective field during the last decades.

* Mr. Dozois worked in the Montreal business community and on the municipal scene in the Canadian metropolis before moving on to the position he now holds in Quebec.

* Mr. Alfred Rouleau always has been active in the Desjardins cooperative movement where, as a director, he is responsible for the orientation of the movement.

* Monseignor Irene Pinard directed the administration which organized the eight faculties which comprise the university today.

* Dr. Rene-Jules Dubos has a worldwide reputation for his research work and his abundant writings.

* Reverend Sister Renee du St-Sacrement will have spent soon 30 years as Director of Studies in her community in addition to being one of the moving forces in the Quebec educational milieu.

West Berlin Court drops charges against S.S. officials

West Berlin (JCNS).- War crimes charges against seven former "back room" officials of Hitler's S.S. headquarters were dropped by a West Berlin court as a result of a ruling two weeks ago by the West Berlin Senate of the West German Supreme Court.

The Senate laid down that, following Parliament's amendment to the penal code last autumn, charges of murder preferred against alleged accomplices who had "acted without mean personal motives" should be assessed as manslaughter.

The time limit for starting manslaughter prosecutions after commission of the crime is 15 years under the Statute of Limitation. Applied to alleged Nazi criminals, the time limit for prosecutions is May 8, 1960 (15 years from the end of the war in Europe).

The seven men were each charged with complicity in the wartime deportation and murder of several hundred Jews by signing deportation orders.

They were Walter Rendel, 65; Richard Didier, 65; Karl Kosmehl, 58; Theodor Krumey, 70; Reinhold Oberstadt, 62; Richard Roggon, 74; and Otto Schulz, 66.

Proceedings involving an eighth man, Otto Krabbe, 76, on similar charges have been suspended on the grounds of his ill health.

The trial of Fritz Woehren 64, a former S.S. captain, who is charged with complicity in the murder of several thousand Jews, continues.

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TORONTO OBITUARIES

EISEN, SARAH STERN.- On June 10th, late of 20 Dewborne Ave.

HARRIS, LEAH.- On June 15th, late of 312 Woburn Ave.

HOFFMAN, ANNE.- On June 9th, late of 44 Ridelle Ave.

KLAYMAN, PEARL.- On June 13th, late of 563 Lawrence Ave. West.

LANDAU, HARVEY.- On June 16th, late of 1125 Meadow Land Dr., Ottawa.

LAX, ESTHER.- On June 13th, late of Jewish Home for the Aged.

MALKA, SOLOMON.- On June 11th, late of 430 Lawrence Ave. West.

MILSTONE, IRENE. - On June 11th, late of Miami, Fla., formerly Toronto.

PEARL, FANNY.- On June 13th, late of Jewish Home for the Aged.

PRICE, LOUIS.- On June 15th, late of 63 Sussex St.

RUBENSTEIN, SOLOMON. On June 13th, late of 137 Sultana Ave.

SCOTT, HELEN (SCOP).- On June 13th, late of 474 Coldstream Ave.

SHIDLOWSKY, JACK.- On June 15th, late of 88 Rajah St.

SILVERBERG, FANNY. - On June 10th, late of 215 Lippincott St.

SIMON, HYMAN.- On June 10th, late of 87 Amaranth Cres.

SINGER, PERCY.- On June 14th, late of 650 Briar Hill Ave.

WISE, JACK.- On June 13th, late of 135 Tyndall Ave.

WYGODNY, BALBINA. - On June 10th, late of 27 Hearthstone Cres.

ZELLER, RUBIN. - On June 12th, late of 130 Roslin Ave.

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BLOOR - SPADINA, 30% net profit, $7,000 down, superb rooming house with income of $165 weekly, just newly renovated new plumbing and plastering and wiring, all new furniture included, 10 rooms, 3 kitchens, 3 washrooms in this solid brick house, 3 storeys, double garage and back lane, easy financing. Mrs. Solnik, 635-1170.

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$49,900, also one 4-bedroom, 2 storey, 3 bedrooms, intercom system, built-in stove and range, roughed in plumbing in basement, wiring and plumbing for auto. washer and dryer. Large lot 100' x 150' and fully sodded, paved drive, double car garage, foundation planting.

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FARBAND OF LITHUANIAN JEWS IN TORONTO

Dear Friends:

Sunday, June 25th, 1969 10:15 A.M.

The Farband of Lithuanian Jews section, Bathurst Lawn Cemetery (Finch Ave.) will have the unveiling of a Memorial in memory of ESTER KRINSKY ע"ה former President of the Masada Chapter, who passed away untimely last year.

All members of the Lithuanian Farband Ladies Auxiliary, Masada Chapter and friends, are asked to assemble at 10:15 A.M. to pay their last respects to the deceased.

Prayers will be conducted by Rabbi Joseph Kelman of Beth Emeth Bais Yehuda Synagogue with Cantor Harold Klein leading in the liturgical past.

Izik Epstein	- President
Harry Press	- Cor. Secy.
Reuben Madesker	- Culture Comm.
Mrs. Rita Epstein	- Pres. Ladies Aux.
Mrs. Fruma Lichtblau	- Pres. Masada Chapter

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WANTED, An experienced baal shachris for High Holidays. Phone ME-3-6915.

BOOKKEEPER, female, experienced; part time for accountants office; steady position; phone after 7 p.m. HU-5-9573.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS require a young man; starting salary $100 weekly; phone after 7 p.m. RU-9-2853.

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JACKSON'S POINT, large modern 4 bedrooms, lakefront cottage; 2 washrooms; one with bath and shower; utility room; city conveniences; phone 781-3090 after 7 p.m.

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CITY OF TORONTO 1969 REALTY TAXES

In accordance with The Municipal and Assessment Acts and pursuant to City of Toronto By-Law No. 135-69, the Realty Taxes for 1969 have been determined. Allowing for the amount interimly billed, the balance will become due as follows:

	Fourth Instalment	Fifth Instalment	Sixth Instalment
ALL WARDS:	July 3	Sept. 3	Oct. 15

Realty Tax bills for all wards will be mailed on or before June 18th.

Ratepayers who do not receive their tax bills by or shortly after the above date should make immediate application at Information Counter, Main Floor, City Hall, in person, by telephoning 367-7115 or by letter addressed to the Tax Collector, City Hall, Toronto.

PAYMENT OF TAXES: Taxes may be paid in the full amount of any instalment at any branch of a chartered bank in the Metropolitan Area ON OR BEFORE THE DUE DATES ONLY. (Banks make a small charge for this service.)

Cheques or Money Orders – payable at par in Toronto – may be made out to the City Treasurer and mailed to the City Hall.

Office Hours: 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Closed Saturdays.

W.M. CAMPBELL,
City Treasurer.

Facts and Figures

CANADA-ISRAEL TRADE

The Canadian delegation to the Economic Conference consists of leading business leaders representing important segments of Canadian economy. Among them are a leading scientist and management consultant, Dr. J. Kates, who specializes in the science space industries, such as the computer field, etc.

After last year's Economic Conference, many fields of endeavor have been explored to increase trade between Israel and Canada. During 1966 Canada imported from Israel commodities valued at $6,700,000; 1967, $9,200,000; in 1968, $15,500,000. The figure is expected to reach $22 to $25 million during 1969.

From the outset, it was decided upon to concentrate on a few selected items which can be manufactured or produced in Israel in volume with continuous availability of the product to be imported by Canada. A large number of items were explored and their marketing capabilities analyzed in our part of the world. It is noted that North America is different from European concepts in styling, pricing and other business procedures.

At the present time various items are being imported into Canada and are being represented by over 100 importers and agents. This, it is felt, has a detrimental affect in efforts to build up and increase volume for a few specific items.

The time has come to make available samples, up-to-date exporter's cataloges, literature describing special features of the product, indications of price range, quality range, quantity discounts, information on minimum quantities for orders and maximum quantities the manufacturer is able to ship, details of the export packaging, advice on delivery time, etc.

Canada is one of the largest trading countries in the world today in spite of a population of but 21 million. Israel should realize the potentialities of this vast country for its own economic future and it is felt that Canada should be put on its "map".

The following projects have either been started or completed since July, 1968: plant for the reconditioning and manufacture of diesel parts by Allied Diesel Limited, Montreal, to be located in Carmiel in Haifa and to employ new immigrants unable until now to find employment locally; Four Seasons Hotel in Nathanya, constructed by Canadian investors Max Sharpe and Murray Koffler; an investment of 94 million Israel pounds being made by Revenue Properties, a giant real estate company in Toronto headed by Berko Devor, distinguished member of our delegation; in addition, under the direction of Dr. Josef Kates, one of the outstanding scientists in North America who also is one of the distinguished delegates, plans are being made in the computer field in Israel. Dr. Kates, an expert in research and large scale information assistance, is the founder of Setak Computer Service Corporation which provides consulting services across a broad range of areas, such as transportation, computers, oil refineries, St. Lawrence Seaway. This company was the first in Canada to operate a commercial computer service center; residential and commercial building corporation in Toronto is building a $1,400,000, 106-room hotel in Arad near the Dead Sea; various joint projects are being explored between Canada and Israel in the educational equipment field, telecommunication field, frozen food field, etc.; there is an interest in the expansion program of the Israel optical industry to export eye glass frames to Canada and the USA; delegates Samuel Solomon, president and M. Zinman, vice-president, of Sample Dress Manufacturing Co., Montreal, are exploring the production facilities in Israel for textile piece goods for export to all parts of the world.

Also Leon Katz, president of a leading X-ray equipment and medical supply company, will advise and explore the possibilities in this field for production and export from Israel; United Rubber & Tire Company, Toronto, is planning to set up a pilot plant for the production of mining and construction tires; Mr. Blinick and others in the food field are negotiating contracts recently with the Samson and Alliance Tire Companies in Israel for export of $4 million worth of tires to be marketed by the Canadian company to all parts of the world (this company also is exploring the importation of other items from Israel if they can be manufactured in large enough quantities); a survey was undertaken recently by Canadian companies in the aero-magnetic field and other mining projects in Israel; the possibility is being explored of assembly of TV sets in Israel by one of the largest TV manufacturers in Canada associated with Sylvania and General Telephone.

In addition joint research projects are being planned between Canadian and Israeli universities in all fields of industry. There is the possibility of increasing production or setting up new plant for the production of Christmas tree decorations to be marketed in the U.S. and Canada. At the present time the major imports for these items to North America come from Eastern European countries and this would have great appeal to the Christian communities in North America if manufactured in Bethlehem.

Tourist trade between Canada and Israel has increased considerably during the past two years. There are many possibilities to increase this trade in the future. For this purpose tourist offices should be established in Vancouver, Winnipeg and Toronto. There also has been a considerable increase by Canadian tourists in purchases of Israeli merchandise which amounted to approximately $1 million in 1968 and may increase to $2 million during the current year.

It also is hoped that the day will not be far off when a direct airline service between Canada and Israel is available.

FEATURED IN NEIL SIMON COMEDY.- Keefe Brasselle, famous for his leading role in the Eddie Cantor Story as well as others, who stars with June Wilkinson and Sylvia Sidney in the return hit, Come Blow Your Horn, now playing at Toronto's Royal Alexandra Theater through next Saturday, June 28th.

the lively arts

THEATRE MUSIC FILM

by D. COHN

* Writers in Yiddish, Hebrew or Ladino are invited to submit their works by December 1st for consideration by the Zvi Kessel Prize jury in Mexico City. Two copies must have appeared in print during 1968-1969. Those who already have received other awards or where works have been submitted for the Zvi Kessel Prize previously are not eligible.

* One of the highlights of the film on David Ben Gurion's life, shooting of which by the Covenant Communications Corporation of Geneva now is completed, is a re-enactment of the battle for Latrun in the 1948 War of Liberation. Another is a sequence of a visit by Theodore Herzl to Plonsk, the hometown of Ben Gurion.

Executive producer Melville Mark said the film would cost about $650,000 when sound, music and editing are completed.

The sequence on Latrun had to be shot near Rosh Haayin because the actual site still contained mines and unexploded shells from the war of 1948, Mark said. Part of the Latrun police station had to be reconstructed.

Many scenes were shot on their historical location, such as Ben Gurion's early days in Israel, the battle for the Old City in 1948 and Ben Gurion's retirement at Sde Boker.

* An archive in memory of Itzik Manger, Yiddish poet and author who died last spring, will be established at Jerusalem's Jewish National and University Library, in reply to the request made to the Hebrew University by members of his family.

* British-born actress Claire Bloom, who has obtained a Mexican divorce from Rod Steiger recently, soon will marry producer Hillard Elkins.

Miss Bloom and Steiger were married in 1959. They have a nine-year-old daughter, Anna.

The divorce for the 38-year-old actress was filed in Juarez, Mexico, on grounds of incompatibility. Elkins, 39, presently is working on production of the off-Broadway, erotic revue, "Oh! Calcutta!"

* The well known British pop group, Herman's Hermits, are in Israel for a series of three performances on their way to Australia: in Tel Aviv, Haifa and Dimona.

The group's leader and soloist, Peter Blair-Noone, is accompanied by his Hebrew-speaking wife whom he met in Israel two years ago.

Several years ago Herman's Hermits scored a hit with the song, Mrs. Brown, You've Got a Lovely Daughter, and more recently with, This Door Swings Both Ways.

* Academy Awardwinner Barbra Streisand recently celebrated her 27th birthday with a surprise party 38,000 feet above ground while flying from Hollywood to New York City to film scenes for Paramount Pictures, On A Clear Day You Can See Forever. Miss Streisand was presented with a special birthday cake and saluted by her costar Yves Montand, producer Howard W. Koch, director Vincente Minnelli and other members of the cast and crew. The New York location shooting will mark the completion of the multimillion-dollar musical which began filming January 6th and has been right on schedule ever since. The film will be offered to the public as a hardticket, roadshow attraction and is slated for release in the spring of 1970.

Meanwhile Barbra took a tongue lashing from Women's Wear Daily which described the costume she wore at the recent Oscar shindig where she won an award as "more chutzpah than taste." She accepted her statuette in a bell-bottom pantsuit of see-through black net. The outfit cost $1,575 and was created just for the occasion. "I wanted Barbra to look as she really is," explained designer Arnold Scaasi, "young and sweet and pure." Raspberries!

* A film biography of Sarah Bernhardt will be produced next year by Ray Stark who, with Columbia Pictures, made the film version of Funny Girl.

Stark said he wanted to do a film dramatization about the French Jewish actress "for at least ten years." He solidified his plans by acquiring, "after months of negotiations," the movie rights to The Divine Sarah from the estate of David O. Selznick, producer, for more than $200,000.

Stark also reported that John Huston may direct. Stark will work on a script based on the acquisitions from the Selznick estate.

These include a screenplay by Ben Hecht titled, The Divine Sarah, and a screen adaptation by Basil Woon entitled, The Divine Sarah. Stark, who as the late Hcht's agent sold the script to Selznick, said that he (Selznick) hoped to make it "one of the most important productions of his career." He added: "I feel just as deeply about the property as he did. Huston and I intend to film it not as a straight biography. We'll concentrate on certain periods of her life."

No one has been cast to portray Miss Bernhardt but Stark acknowledged that he had talked with Barbra Streisand about it.

"I haven't any idea as to whether she'll do it or not," he declared.

TORONTO AFTER DARK

BELAFONTE AGAIN

Few names at O'Keefe Centre spark the absolute magic that Harry Belafonte does. In his five previous appearances, he has lit up the stage not only through his own superb presence but through the quality of the shows he brings with him. This time -- appearing at the O'Keefe for three weeks, Tuesday, June 24th, through Saturday, July 12th -- he will introduce some relative newcomers: Hedges and Donna, who write their own material and specialist in contemporary songs as well as folk, rhythm and blues.

SOLID

Through tomorrow night, Moe Koffman appears with the Art Ayre Trio at George's Spaghetti House. The Brian Browne Trio, by popular request, entertain Upstairs at Castle George.

HILARIOUS COMEDY

Altair Productions, whose production of Luv won critical acclaim last season, presents the hilarious Broadway comedy, Two for the Seesaw, by William Gibson, at the Colonnade Theater from July 10th through August 2nd.

Ross Darling directs; Sylvia Tucker and Malcolm Gordon star in the love story of a kooky, Jewish, New York girl and a Gentile Mideastern lawyer.

BLUE S.A.

A musical blue-rock ballet, choreographed and conceived by Elizabeth Swerdlow, is being performed in the new Global Village, to July 2nd. Blue S.A. is a unique work which includes dance, music, song and dramatization based on the moral decline of America.

The Global Village Theater Foundation, a non-profit organization, is being built by the Modern Dance Theater of Canada to compensate for a general lack in Toronto's contemporary theater scene.

Prizes for Jewish authors

Prague (JCNS). - Ivan Klima - Kaunders, the Czechoslovak Jewish author, has been awarded second prize in a play competition organized by Czechoslovak radio. He survived deportation to Terezin concentration camp by the Nazis as a child.

The radio panel also presented Czech Literary Fund prizes to two more Jewish authors, Karol Sidon and J.R. Pick, another Terezin survivor.

An adaptation of Mr. Klima - Kaunder's novel, "The Jury's Court," has been staged in Prague. The play depicts some of the political pressures of the 'fifties.

Czechoslovak television has shown the play "Dita Saxova", based on Arnost Lustig's novel of the life of a Jewish girl in the years after the Second World War.

ARTIST WILL EXHIBIT HIS WORKS IN SOUTH AMERICA.- Karl Hahn, 46, at one time director of the National Association of Artists in Czechoslovakia, now living in Toronto, who, at the invitation of the Association of Artists in Mexico and Argentina, will exhibit a one-man show of his paintings in Mexico City, Montevido, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro and Carracas, commencing July 4th.

1969 TORONTO SUMMER MUSIC FESTIVAL

The Council of the City of Toronto, through the Department of Parks and Recreation, in conjunction with the Toronto Musicians' Association, through a grant from the Trust Fund of the Recording Industries and the Toronto Daily Star, are pleased to announce the following programmes:

PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK OF JUNE 22ND TO JUNE 26TH

SUNDAY, JUNE 22ND
2:30 High Park - 48th Highlanders Military Band; 48th Highlanders Pipes & Drums Band; Guest Artist - Helen Murray
2:30 Kew Gardens - 411 Squadron Air Reserve Band; Guest Artist - Bozha Grahovic
2:30 Willowvale Park - George Frank Orchestra & Chorus
5:30 High Park - Organ Recital - Ronnie Padgett
7:30 Earlscourt Park

MONDAY, JUNE 23RD
8:30 Ramsden Park - Square Dancing - Bob Scott and his Orchestra
8:30 Greenwood Park - Square Dancing - Angus McKinnon and his Orchestra

TUESDAY, JUNE 24TH
8:00 Allan Gardens - 48th Highlanders Military Band
8:30 Withrow Park - Square Dancing - Bob Scott and his Orchestra

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25TH
12:15 Nathan Phillips Square - Benny Louis Orchestra
8:30 Eglinton Park - Benny Louis Orchestra
8:30 Riverdale Park - The Travellers, Dave Bradstreet, Beverley Robertson, M.C. - Charles Robertson
8:30 Monarch Park - Square Dancing - Bob Scott and his Orchestra
8:30 Dufferin Grove Park - Square Dancing - Angus McKinnon and his Orchestra

THURSDAY, JUNE 26TH
7:30 Forest Hill Memorial Park - Brian Brown Trio - Chico Valle & Los Cabanos (22-Piece Latin Jazz)
8:00 Nathan Phillips Square - Community Folk Art Council
8:30 High Park - Square Dancing - Bob Scott and his Orchestra
8:30 Kew Gardens - Square Dancing - Al Aylward and his Orchestra

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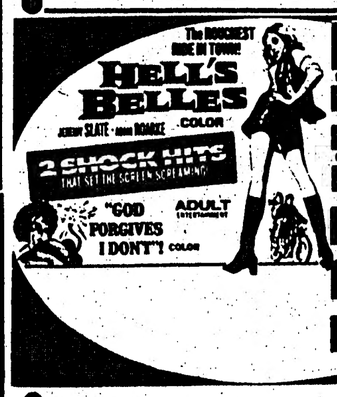
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IMPERIAL GOLDEN MILE
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REELECTED PRESIDENT.- Cantor A. Eliezer Kirshblum of Downsview's Adath Israel Synagogue, who recently was reelected president unanimously of the Cantors' Association of Toronto whose membership numbers thirty, representing the Orthodox; Conservative and Reform congregations. The executive includes: Cantor Harold Klein, Beth Emeth Bais Yehuda, 1st vice president; Cantor S. Langner, Beth Tzedec, secretary; Cantor I. Hamerman, Shaarei Tefillah, treasurer.

The concert presented by the Association recently netted $4,000, which went to the Ezra Kadima School that teaches Jewish children with learning disabilities.

BONDS PACESETTERS ACTIVE

Mark Levy, Toronto industrialist and a leading member of the city's Jewish community, is the first Double Golden Trustee to be enroled this year in the top level category of purchase of Israel Bonds, it was revealed by Alex Rubin, general campaign co-chairman of Toronto's State of Israel Bonds for 1969, at the festive Anniversary Dinner in honor of Israel's 21st birthday, recently at the Inn on the Park.

Commented Mr. Rubin, "The pacesetting announcement by Mr. Levy of his enrolment is a milestone for the Toronto Chapter of the National Honorary Societies, along with the enrolment of record numbers in the other categories of leading purchasers."

It also was made known at the impressive affair, at which Gideon Rafael, former Israeli Ambassador to the United Nations, was guest of honor and principal speaker, that for the first time in the history of Israel Bonds in Toronto the record breaking total of nearly $21/2 million reached "represents only a small fraction of the number of Israel Bond buyers in Toronto in any one year. This project realistically the attainment of a $5 million campaign ... the community for it stated Mr. Rubin who chaired the chairmanship of the campaign with his brother Harry.

Program participants at the dinner included: Max Shecter, chairman of the Board of Governors; Alex and Harry Rubin; Dr. Aba Gefen, Consult-General of Israel in Toronto; Albert Latner, chairman, National Honorary Societies of Israel which sponsored the event; Mrs. Gabriel Alter, chairman, Women's Division.

Samuel Rothberg, national campaign chairman for the United States, defined the specific role of loan dollars from Israel Bonds in relationship to Israel's current budget for defense and economic development which now has reached $3 million daily.

Other headtable guests: Rabbi Dr. David Monson; Rabbi Dr. Nahum Rabinovitch; Mr. and Mrs. Morris Waxman; Mr. and Mrs. Morris Zweig; Mr. and Mrs. Nathan O. Hurwich; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Greenberg; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Frank; Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Silver; Mr. and Mrs. William Coldoff; Mr. and Mrs. Murray Pezim; Mr. and Mrs. George Goldlist; Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Stren; Mr. and Mrs. Ben A. Himel; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gorman; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Tanenbaum; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Weinstock; Mr. and Mrs. Mark A. Levy; Mr. and Mrs. Norton Cooper; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Milrod; Mr. and Mrs. Mel Isenberg; Mr. and Mrs. Herman Harriss; Mrs. Lily Danzinger; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lebovic; Mr. and Mrs. Berko Devor; Mrs. John Devor; Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Fish; Mr. and Mrs. Wolf Szydlow; Mr. and Mrs. Aron Frankel; Rabbi and Mrs. Hy Lampert; Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Arback; Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Frohman; Mr. Gerald Fenkell.

Bank of Nova Scotia

The Bank of Nova Scotia announces that effective immediately the interest rate for Certificates of Deposit of 2 years and under is up 1/4% to 7%.

Also the prime loan rate is up 1/2% to 8%.

Retroactive to June 1, 1969 the rate of interest on "Blue Chip" savings account has been increased from 5 1/2% to 6%.

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GUARD
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Sun tan lotion & insect repellent in one. It's terrific!

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4.5 oz. size of Tropic Tan Lotion - for a tan without burn!

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SECRET
63¢ each
Big savings on 1 oz. size of effective ice blue Secret! Keeps you dry all day!

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97¢ Value **83¢** pack
Dieters-choose from 6 delicious flavours including new Coffee Shake!

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Big 9 oz. size of extra dry Arrid with long lasting protection! Try it!

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Shampoo-in hair colour plus a sample of hair conditioner!

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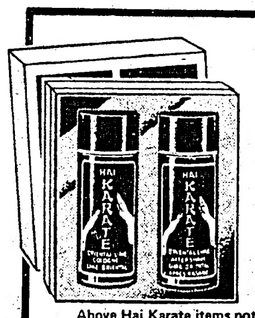

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Non caloric sweetener in liquid form for dieters.

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60 capsules . . . for effective aid in weight control!

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Hay fever & sinus decongestant!
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For hay fever, colds, congestion!
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For the treatment of diarrhoea!
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THE CANADIAN JEWISH NEWS

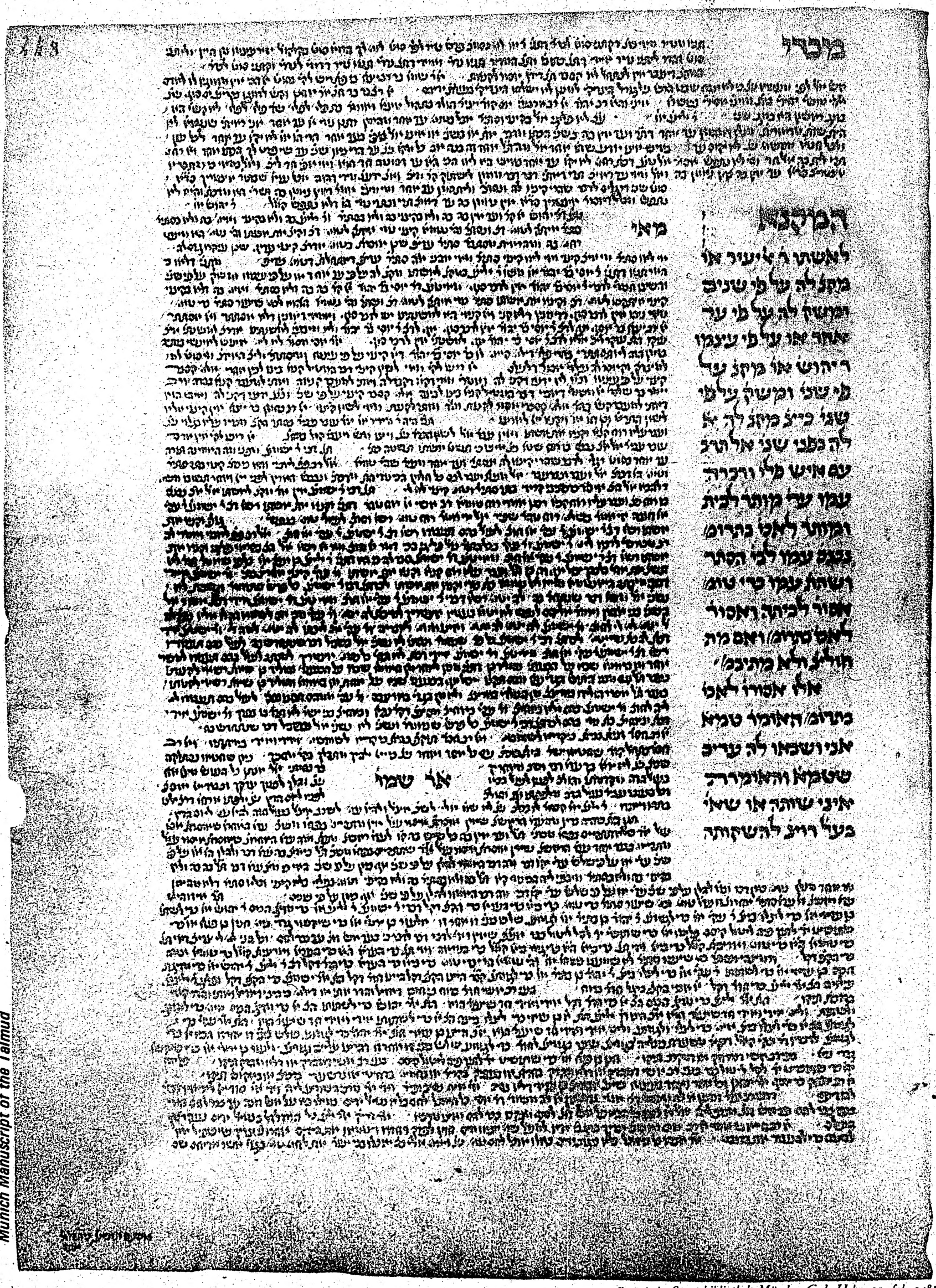
THE NEW GERMANY

SPECIAL EDITION

1949 - 1969

AN INTERNATIONAL CANADIAN JEWISH NEWS GOODWILL SUPPLEMENT

JUNE 20, 1969



Munich Manuscript of the Talmud

Bayerische Staatsbibliothek München Cod. Hebr. 95, fol. 248r

- Berlin today • The new generation
- Democratic rebirth?
- The new Germany and the Jewish people
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964 S e

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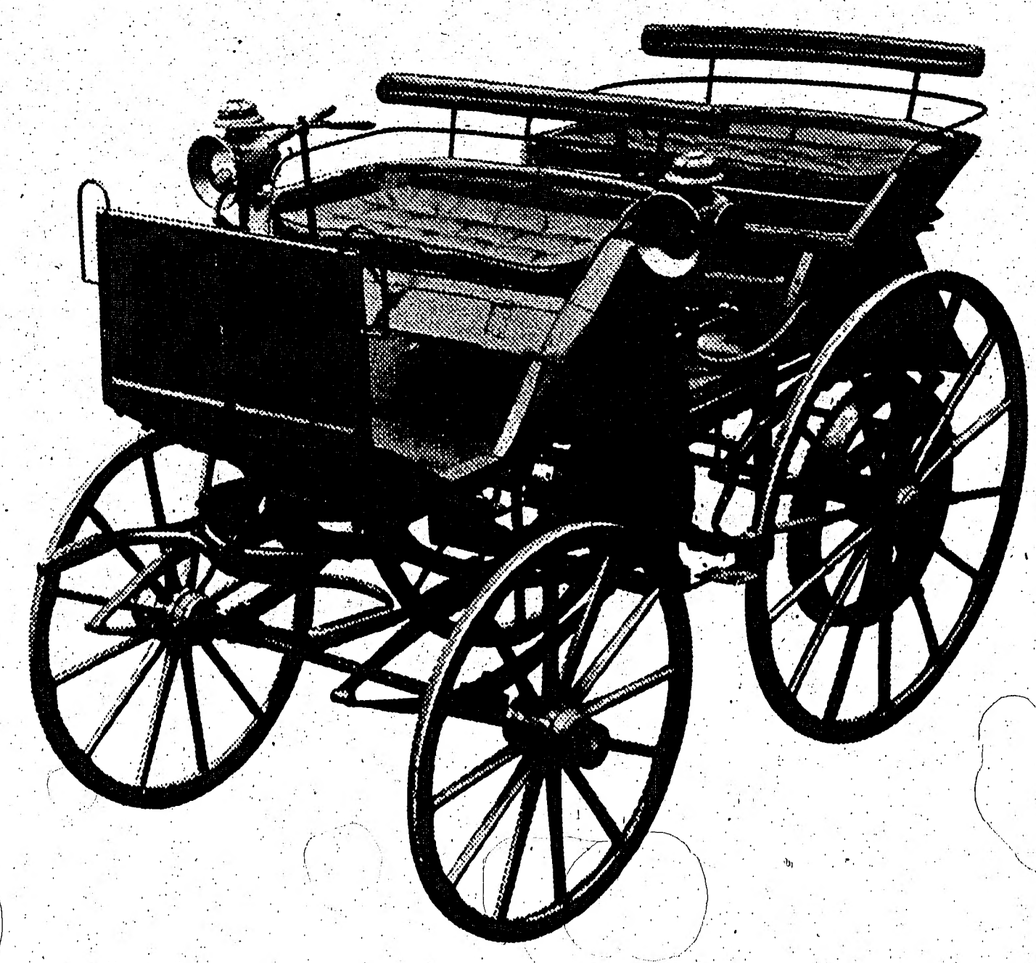
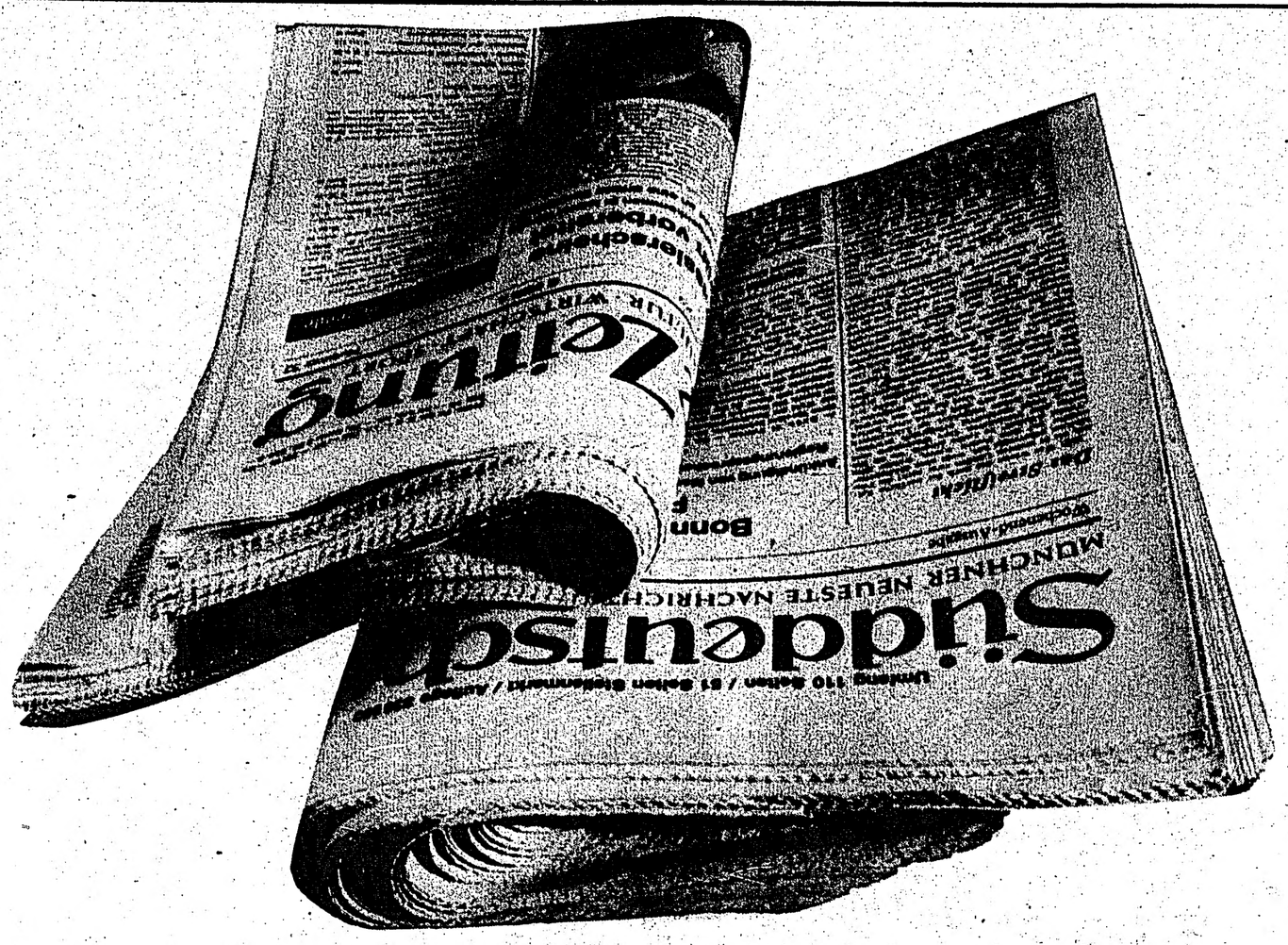
Another 83 years from now, it will still be the same. And people will still be telling us we can never keep it up.

Mercedes-Benz





V.I.P.

VERY IMPORTANT PAPER

"Liberal-leftist papers include
the Süddeutsche Zeitung, which some hold
to be the best and most human
among German newspapers."

(THE TIMES
on Süddeutsche Zeitung)

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EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

20th anniversary of Federal Republic

THE NEW GERMANY

Several weeks ago a friend of mine, Rheinhart Thyssen, who directs the Germany-Israel Society, took me to Wiesbaden, the famous spa near Frankfort, to attend a celebration marking Israel's 21st anniversary.

Thyssen is one of those young non-Jewish Germans who are dedicated to the ideal of bringing together Jews and liberal Germans. To him this is not an abstract goodwill mission. His objective: the consolidation of Israel so that Jews never would be exposed again to tolerance and sufferance by others.

The Kursaal of Wiesbaden was decorated with Israeli flags. Hundreds of non-Jewish Germans belonging to various parties, among them government leaders, joined the Israeli Ambassador, Asher Ben Natan, at this rally.

There were those of the younger generation, such as the Thyssens, who view the rapprochment with Jews as part of general democratization of their country. I met many, especially young writers and politicians, who fear that forgetting the past and not remembering the special obligation to help Israel would undermine the rebirth of freedom in Germany. Because they are concerned with the future of their country as a nation dedicated to liberty for all and the dignity of man, they rightly fear each compromise with the dark forces of the ugly past or what is left of them. Thus they demand, as did the present Minister of Justice, Horst Ehmke, the elimination of the Statute of Limitation for Nazi Criminals. They, these young Germans, long for an end to the influence of "diese Bande" (this gang), as Ehmke described them in a moving telecast.

They support Interior Minister Ernst Benda in the demand that the NPD be put outside the law. For it is they who still suffer for the shame of those years and reap the fruit of Nazi destruction. They feel close to the vigorous, fighting people of Israel because they see in that young nation the renaissance not only of a nation but of human compassion and universal justice.

In this respect one is pleasantly surprised to find in West Germany an overwhelming sentiment of sympathy for the Israelis in sharp contrast to East Germany where the Red regime continuously is supporting the most extreme Arab chauvinism.

In the last twenty years, since Konrad Adenauer had forged a new Germany, the rapport with Israel has been one of profound understanding and friendship. It was tested particularly during the Six Day War and since.

While the East German Red Government is defying civilized humanity -- the symbol of its being the heir of Nazism is the Berlin Wall -- the Bonn Government refuses to submit to the blackmail of dictatorial Arab regimes and continues its uncompromising policy of standing by Israel.

General Lucius Clay, former American High Commissioner in Germany, once told the Berliners that the new Germany would be judged by its attitude toward the Jews.

To a certain extent those Germans who truly love peace and concord among men, the true, German patriots, feel that remembering the past helps their nation avoid the pitfall of once more succumbing to demagogues who would destroy them.

A NATION IS JUDGED BY ITS PURSUIT OF JUSTICE

Finally after months of political bickering, the coalition parties in West Germany have agreed to extend the Statute of Limitations on prosecutions of Nazi killers till 1980.

Although this decision, which soon will become law, is a compromise between the Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats (the latter having demanded the complete annulment of the Statute of Limitations), it encouraged the belief among friends of Democratic Germany that Bonn's march towards democracy and the elimination of Nazism is progressing.

I always believed that the Germans in free democratic West Germany must, in the words of their president elect Heinemann, exclude this gang from society. Such legislation proves to the world that there is no guilty nation or guilty race for the freely elected government of this people takes action against those responsible for genocide.

Any compromise with the participants in Hitler's heinous crimes would arouse doubts as to the determination of the Government of Germany to erase the past. Also appeasing neo-Nazis and their supporters indirectly would strengthen the potential threat to German democracy led by the NPD conspiracy.

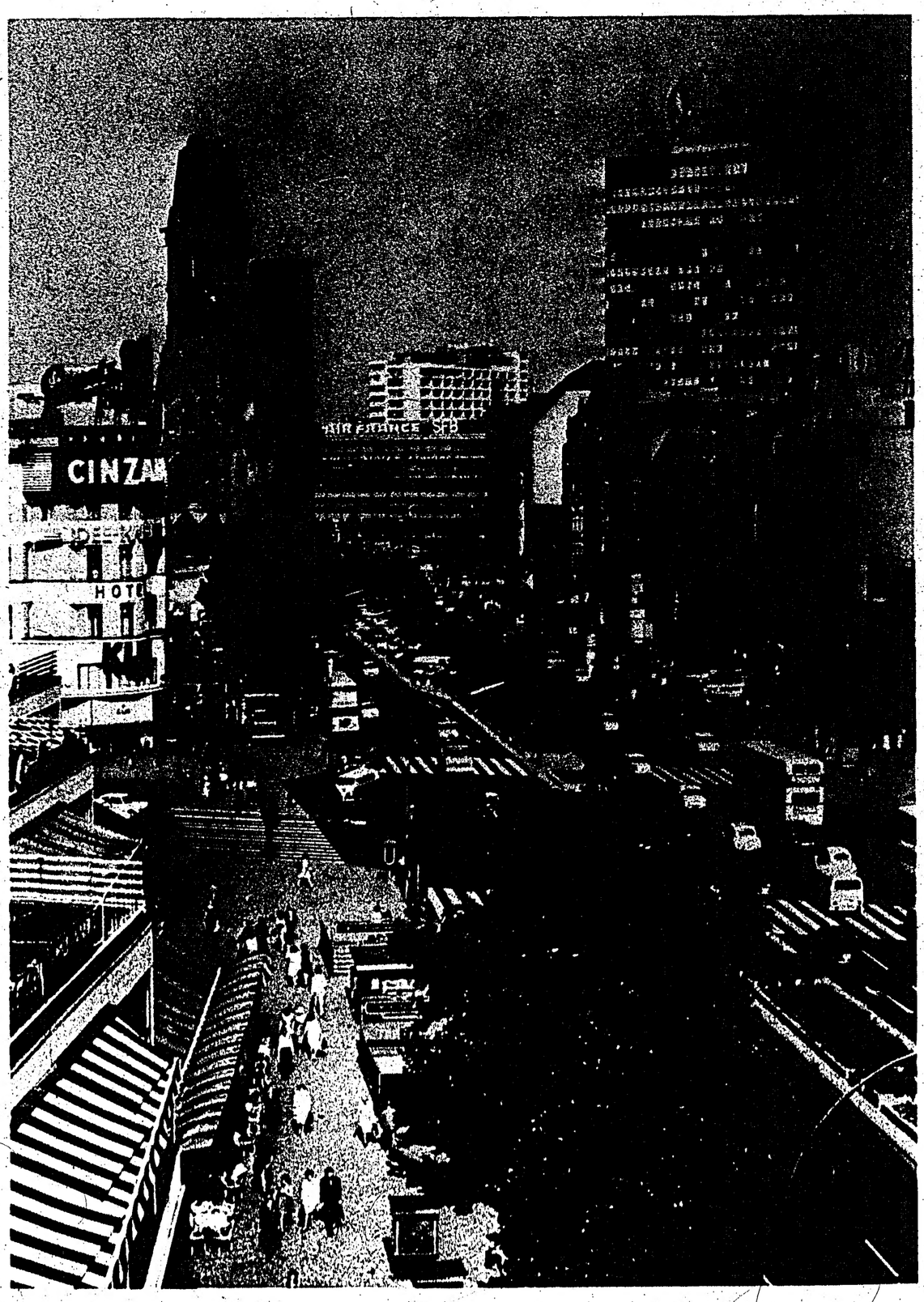
Germany must learn from the past and remember that it was the appeasement of the Nazi Party prior to 1933, the ineffectual stand against Hitler that ended in the tragedy of World War II that not only brought about the extermination of six million Jews but also of many more millions of men and women of other religious communities including millions of Germans.

Let the Germans not forget that the present division of Germany and the Berlin Wall are a direct result of Hitler's adventures and his cruelty.

In the old tradition of my religion, compassion with killers sometimes is an equation of cruelty; also we have been told that perversion of justice leads to war.

All those committed to the human ideal of re-establishing a new world upon the ruins of the Nazi holocaust and Nazi crimes hope that the responsible German leaders will continue along this road in the direction of justice which is a prerequisite for the existence and flourishing of a free society.

M. J. Nurenberger



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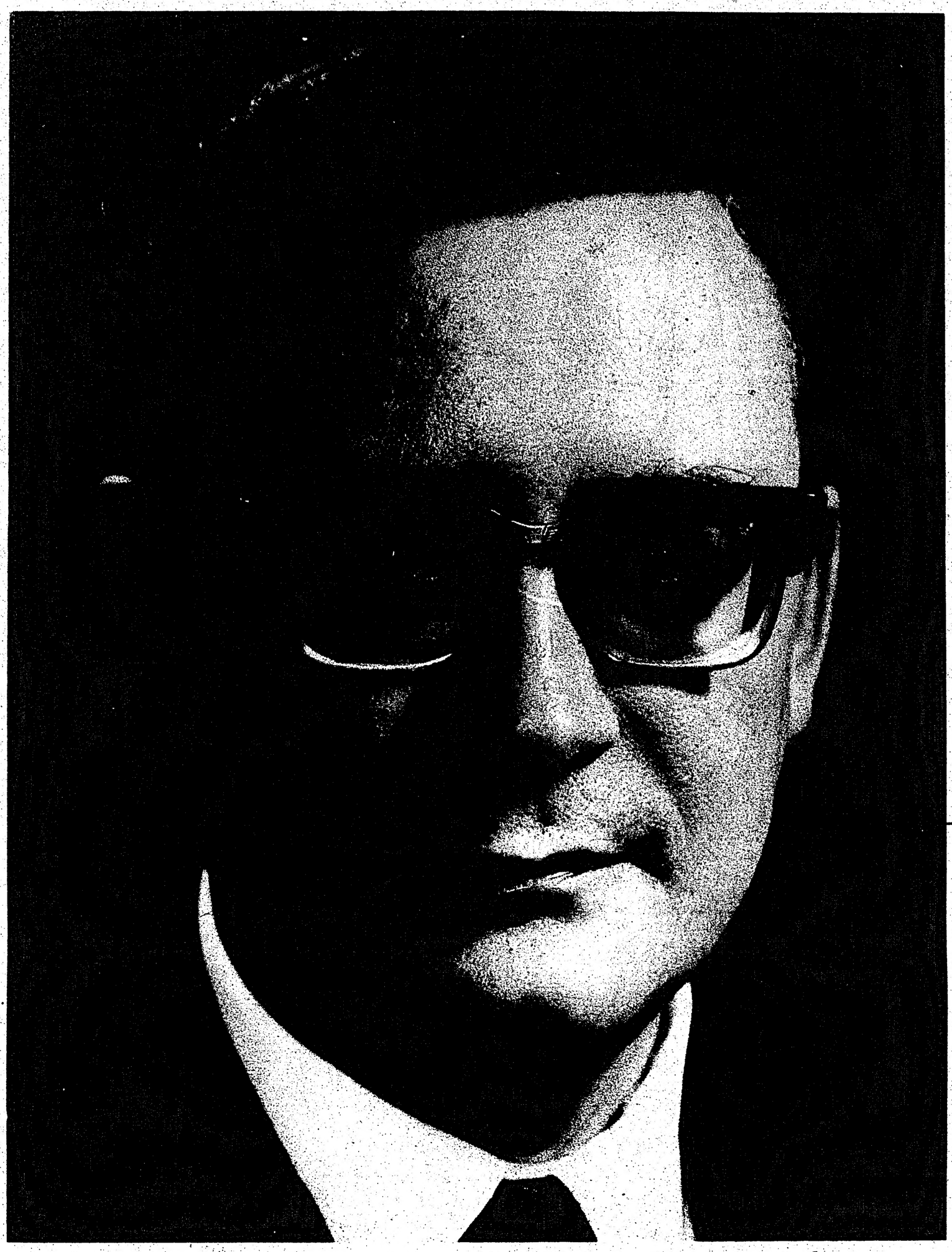


A Message from Berlin

Dear Readers of The Canadian Jewish News

Berlin greets its friends all over the world on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Throughout these twenty years, we in Berlin have gone our way unswervingly. We have rebuilt our city. Its economic potential plays a notable rôle in Europe. Berlin's cultural and artistic life is a beacon for our continent.

We were able to go this way only because the Federal Republic of Germany stands firmly to Berlin and because the free world has made our cause its own.

In these two decades we learnt, in many difficult hours, that freedom is indomitable when protected by the solidarity of free men and women, and we are grateful for that.

Berlin will continue to go its way in the future. The Berliners will always be found at the side of those who work in the cause of peace and détente in the world.

Wherever possible Berlin will make its own contribution. We are ready and willing to cooperate with anyone who respects our freedom and does not restrict the viability of our city.

Cordially yours,

KLAUS SCHÜTZ
GOVERNING MAYOR OF BERLIN

Historic event

THE TALMUD AND MUNICH

(SEE COVER)

In connection with one of the historic events in the Jewish publishing field—the printing this year of the famous Munich Talmud Babylonian Manuscript for the first time by the Sueddeutscher Verlag in Munich -- editor M.J. Nurenberger visited this famous publishing house.

Upon this occasion an interview was taped at the offices of the Sueddeutscher Verlag. Participants were: Klaus Wagner, managing director of the Sueddeutscher Verlag (which also publishes the Sueddeutsche Zeitung, Germany's liberal daily); Dr. Hornung, editor of the publishing house; M. J. Nurenberger.

Following is the text of the interview as translated from the German and edited by The Canadian Jewish News.

Discussing first printing of the Munich manuscript of the Babylonian Talmud. From left to right: Klaus Wagner, director of the Sueddeutscher Verlag; editor M. J. Nurenberger; Munich editorial director, Dr. Hanskarl Hornung.

MJN: I have just come from Israel where I discussed the appearance of the original Talmud manuscript in your publishing firm with Dr. Yitzhaq Raphael, a prominent Israeli parliamentarian and president of the most famous Israeli publishing house, Mosad Harav Kook. I refer to the Ktav Yad Muenchen, the Munich manuscript of the Talmud which, as you know, is the only extent complete manuscript.

The news—that the Sueddeutsche Verlag has decided to publish this manuscript thus making copies available to Jewish educational institutions and scholars as well as to the world Jewish communities in general—has created worldwide interest.

First, you know that the Talmud always has been the source from which the enemies of historic Israel have "quoted" falsified statements in order to attack the Jews. They always spoke of the Talmud Jew as though the Talmud were something terrifying.

Furthermore, you are aware that the Talmud has been written mostly in Aramaic, not in Hebrew. This was the popular vernacular of the time among the people of the Holy Land. Up to this day the Talmud in its original form is being studied throughout the entire world. For the Aramaic language is very close to Hebrew.

It may surprise you to learn, for example, that today in New York at least 50,000 Jewish students are immersed in the study of our Talmud. I believe that never in the last 2,000 years have there been so many yeshiva students, Talmud students, as there are today in both North America and Israel, the latter, of course, being the spiritual center of our people.

You know, undoubtedly, what the Talmud is... I merely should like to point out at the outsep that there are two Talmuds: the Babylonian; the Jerusalem Talmud. Somehow, to this day it is the Babylonian Talmud which had exerted the greatest influence upon countless generations of Jews. This fact points to the universal character of the Jewish people and Jewish culture. Our Old Masters, for instance, teach us that the Jewish people became a nation not in the land of Israel but at Mount Sinai. It is characteristic that we could be a people, a community of faith, at the foot of a hill in the desert and far from our land.

The Babylonian Talmud is the fundamental text of the law by which we live; together with the Bible, the Five Books of Moses it has remained to this day the Jewish culture, the Hebrew civilization and our religion, and has kept us apart till the return unto Zion.

May I ask you, first, how this manuscript came to the attention of your publishing house and what has induced you to enter such a costly enterprise as to publish the Ktav Yad Muenchen?

WAGNER: The suggestion to publish the Munich manuscript of the Babylonian Talmud came from the head of the Bavarian State Library, Dr. Hans Striedl, who is an expert on manuscripts and a scholar in the field of Oriental languages. He speaks and reads Hebrew and is considered an authority on the Talmud. Dr. Striedl spent the war years in the manuscript division of the Bavarian State Library. He was especially careful during those terrible years to conceal the manuscript and prevent its disappearance from the Bayrische Staatsbibliothek. One can say that Dr. Striedl rescued this manuscript from the Third Reich. Thus it is understandable that this scholar would be interested for such rare manuscripts of the Bavarian State Library, especially the Talmud, to become accessible to the public at large.

Because modern printing methods permit practically reproductions of the original, Dr. Striedl, in talks with us as a known Munich publishing house, proposed whether we should be interested to print this manuscript. Hence the Sueddeutsche Verlag welcomed this suggestion for we saw in such undertaking the opportunity to perform a cultural deed.

MJN: Perhaps it is more than a cultural performance. I mentioned before that in the entire history of modern antisemitism it was the Talmud, especially the notorious fake known as the Protocols of the Sages of Zion, that served as the source for anti-Jewish propaganda. You know that Goebbels frequently spoke "from the Talmud". I believe, and perhaps the thought has occurred to you too, that now in our postwar era—when men of goodwill are nostalgic for the rebirth of the golden epoch of German Jewish cultural cooperation as a feature of a renaissance of the totality of European culture—this publishing venture may be regarded as the answer of the new German culture to pseudoculture; the rehabilitation of culture from the Nazi fraudulent culture by which so many millions had been misled.

I think this perhaps was the motive in your subconscience which prompted you to publish this manuscript, especially in Munich...I believe that this may contribute to a raprochment in the field of culture between the new generation of Germans and the Jews.

WAGNER: Now that we have established that the Munich manuscript of the Talmud is the most complete of this kind, its being published in Munich is of deep significance. To be sure, it occurred to us that Munich, from where the National Socialist Movement spread out following World War I, positively should contribute something in the field of rehabilitation. I do not mean rehabilitation in the sense of reparations; I'm talking of rehabilitation in the spiritual and cultural area.

The main objective of the Sueddeutsche Verlag and our newspaper, Sueddeutsche Zeitung (since the newspaper appeared in October, 1945), has been our support of the idea of reparations for the horrible injustices perpetrated against the Jewish people by the German people during the dark night of the Third Reich. The Sueddeutsche Zeitung, however, also has propagated continually the idea of reconciliation between Jews and Germans and favored raprochment. Therefore in this sense I do believe that the publishing of the Talmud Babylonicum, its original manuscript which has been preserved by the State Library of Mu-

(cont. on page 7)

Scholar's opinion of the Munich manuscript

THE RARE TREASURE

excerpts from the statement of Dr. Yitzhaq Raphael, President of Mosad Harav Kook, Jerusalem

The Munich Manuscript is a relatively small folio-volume written on thin parchment. It has survived the long, eventful history of the Jews who owned and transported it wherever they wandered. Finally it came to rest in the book repository of the University of Munich, the city whose name it bears. Its importance lies in the fact that it is the oldest surviving manuscript of the complete Talmud, dated 1343 C.E. When its discovery was announced some hundred years ago, scholars engaged in Talmudic research honored it with the affectionate name, The Rare Treasure, for they recognized it contained ancient, textual variants that cast a brilliant light on problematic texts of the Talmud. It reflects the Textus of the Talmud, the very words that lay before the generations that first taught and studied it. It presents its readers the Urtext itself.

The present manuscript was chosen as the basis of Raphael Nathan Rabinowitz's great, unfortunately incomplete, Diqduqe Soferim. In his work Rabinowitz compared the standard, printed version with that of the present manuscript and proved beyond doubt the superiority of the latter. His conclusion was confirmed by leading contemporary scholars such as Rabbi Yosef Shaul Nathanson, the Rabbi of Lwow, Rabbi Shlomo Klueger, the Rabbi of Brody, Rabbi Yaakov Ettlinger, the Rabbi of Altona (Hamburg) and Rabbi Yitzchak Elchanan Spector, the Rabbi of Kovno.

From then on the Munich Manuscript has been a kind of oracle of Talmudic research. A facsimile edition was published in Leiden in 1912 but has been long out of print. The present edition, therefore, fills an obvious need. For the first time the manuscript appears in its original size and format, reproduced by the best contemporary technical processes. It surely will give satisfaction and pleasure to both Talmudic scholars and collectors of old, rare books.

Dr. Ilse Wolff, Director of the Tourist Office

A FOREIGNER IN BERLIN

an interview with Dr. Ilse Wolff

QUESTION:
How does a foreigner feel in Berlin today?

ANSWER:
Many tourists from Canada and the USA taking a trip around Europe can easily include Berlin in their itinerary. I am glad to say that the number of the interested visitors to Germany and especially to West-Berlin from all over the world has been increasing. This may be a good proof, our visitors feel at home in Berlin.

QUESTION:
What attractions Berlin has to offer to a foreigner today?

ANSWER:
There are many points of interest such as the new Berliner city with Kurfurstendamm and the Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church. Berlin today is a city of many sites of interest in West and East Berlin and a city with cultural attractions and economic life in the western part of the city, but a city full of political problems, and besides of all that a city full of life and activity.

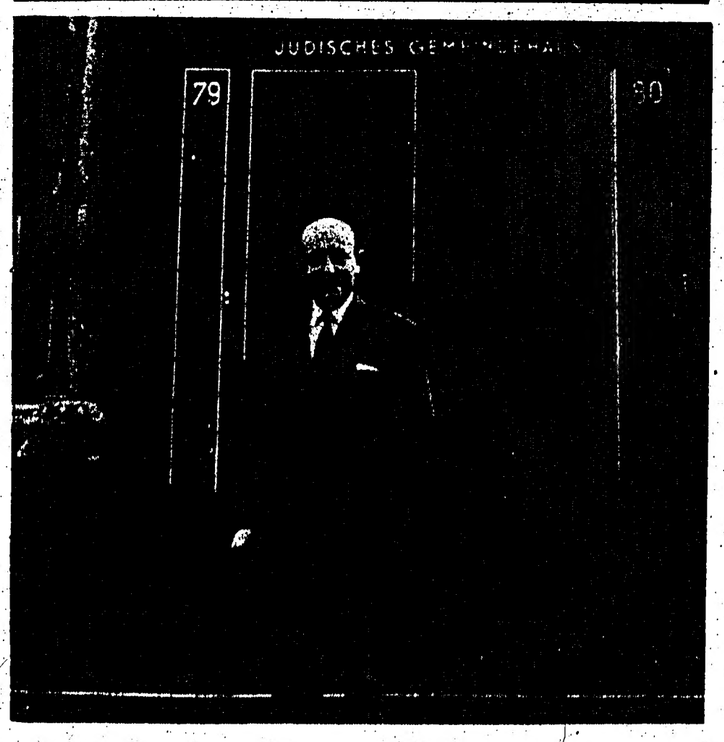
QUESTION:
Is Berlin a hospitable city today?

ANSWER:
A tourist should know that in the last few years in West Berlin the number of modern hotels has risen considerably. With the capacity of 16,000 hotel beds Berlin today is one of the very few European cities ready to receive guests at any time of the year. The hotels don't know any bottleneck even when season is in full swing. For guests wishing to make the acquaintance of the Berliners at home the Tourist Office will at any time arrange an invitation for coffee to a Berliner family.

Now a few words about our restaurants and Berlin by night. The many night clubs in Berlin will always keep you busy. They are open all night, there is no official police closing hour.

There are 7,000 restaurants, many of them with foreign cuisine, and who wants to have his meals kosher, can lunch or dine at the "Schalom"-restaurant, 1 Berlin 12, 134 a, Kantstrasse, or at the restaurant of the Jewish community center, 1 Berlin 12, 79/80, Fasanenstrasse.

By the way, I want to inform you that there are today 3 synagogues in Berlin and our Berlin Jewish community is the largest in Germany.



Heinz Galinski, head of Free Berlin (West) Jewish Community, at the entrance of the community center on Fasanestrasse.

TALMUD AND MUNICH

(cont. from page 6)

nich, constitutes a specific contribution both in the field of bringing together the German and Jewish people and in an effective support of such an undertaking. From Munich during the period of the Third Reich came forth the falsification of the text of the Talmud. Thus from Munich shall come forth now the original text in the form of a reproduction of the original which, as we hope, will be beheld throughout the entire world.

MJN: Dr. Hornung, do you believe that after the appearance of your Talmud Babylonicum—which probably will be well received throughout the Jewish world, especially in all circles where Judaism is studied (there are many non-Jews who probably will study this book—do you believe the time will come when a new German translation of the Talmud will be published? Do you think it is important to issue such a translation so that German speaking people would be able to read the Talmud, as many now are studying its English version?

DR. HORNUNG: We hope that after the publishing of the Ktav Yad Muenchen, the moment will be ripe to publish an edition of the Talmud in two languages: the original text alongside the German version.

MJN: Yesterday at the offices of the Sueddeutsche Zeitung, we discussed the independence of the press. I then told you what I like about the Sueddeutsche Zeitung, why I read it with such interest. I always have been opposed to subsidized newspapers. When I published a supplement on Germany for the first time in The Canadian Jewish News in 1966, we did not solicit any subsidy. This, I believe, was why this effort for a better understanding had been so well received. This new supplement is not subsidized by any source either since I value so much a newspaper not supported by anyone. Thus allow me a question: Is your manuscript-publication subsidized?

WAGNER: We are, like you, opposed to any kind of subsidies in any area of publication in which our company operates. I can assure you that this edition of the manuscript of the Babylonian Talmud is not subsidized either by an organization or an individual. The decision to publish the Ktav Yad Muenchen has been our own, after consultation with and cooperation of the Bavarian State Library. We pride ourselves upon the fact that we assume such responsibility without any financial aid.

MJN: As a Jew who does not represent any organization but is proud of being an independent publisher and interested in this undertaking, may I assure you that I believe this edition of the Babylonian Talmud will be accepted with great interest by Jews the world over? There are many libraries, synagogues and schools to which this edition would be of great importance. Furthermore, perhaps this will spell the beginning of a new chapter of a spiritual union of the new generation of Jews and Germans.

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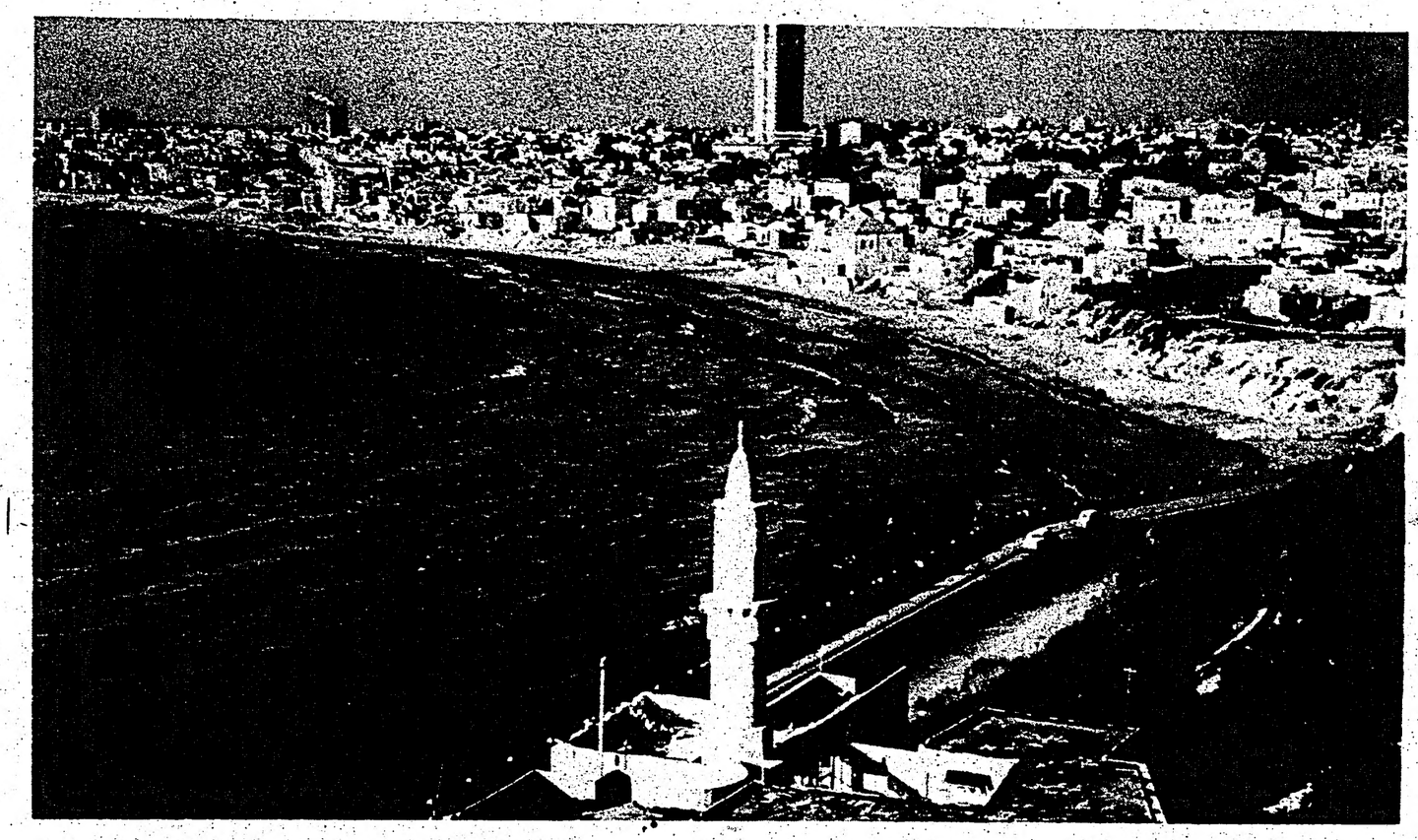

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FROM THE CONTENTS:

EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

* THE TALMUD AND MUNICH (Historic Event)

* A FOREIGNER IN BERLIN

* A GERMAN IN JERUSALEM
by Axel Springer

* TOLERANCE AND RESPECT
by Dr. Hans Stercken

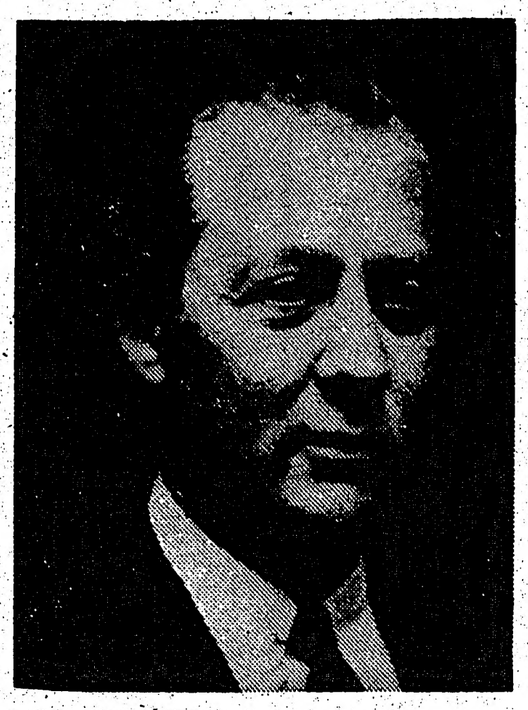
* GERMANY'S JEWISH PRESS
by Ruth Thyssen

* THE YOUNG PEOPLE
by Wolfgang Hoffmann

* THE ROAD TO CO-COOPERATION: ISRAEL-GERMANY

* JEWS IN THE NEW GERMANY
by Adolph Schalk

* DR. PAULS PROFILE OF A MAN OF GOODWILL



HOW A GERMAN FEELS WHEN IN JERUSALEM

The development of German-Israeli cooperation

by Axel Springer

Speech by the publisher Axel Springer at the inauguration of the Library of the Israel Musuem in Jerusalem, March 24th, 1969.

I am deeply moved to think that I can be with you today in Jerusalem, and talk to you in this fine room. And especially I am touched by the scroll which you, Mr. Teddy Kollek, have presented to me. For one thing, because I know the profound, ancient symbolism that lies in such a parchment scroll in this country. But for another, because in it you call me a "Friend of Israel". There is no finer title, no greater honor, that I could wish for.

THANKS DUE ARCHITECTS

We are assembled in this building today for the first time. That it has turned out so beautiful, so useful, that it fits so harmoniously into the whole complex of the Jerusalem Museum, indeed into the whole surroundings, is through no merit of mine. So if now I speak of thanks, these are due especially to the distinguished architects Mr. Al Mansfeld, who created and built the entire musuem. Commissioned, if I understand correctly, to build a museum whose purpose was not primarily to be a repository for old, traditional and irreplaceable treasures, had first and foremost to create an edifice which could become a bridge between the Israel of thousands of years ago and the Israel of today.

When one sees how this museum has become a part of daily life in this city, and when one witnesses the noisy, lively activity in the Youth Wing, one knows how well that end has been achieved. I am convinced that this new part of the museum, the library and the auditorium, will at once to drawn into this pulsating life.

I said at the beginning how proud, how glad and grateful I am to be with you in Jerusalem today to speak to you, in this Jerusalem in which by now I almost feel at home. How did this happen?

THE ROAD TO ISRAEL

I hardly need to say that my thoughts have always gone out to your country, at least since it became the home of so many of my former countrymen who without this refuge would have suffered a terrible fate as millions of others did. I have followed the path you took, with respect and admiration. But awe and anxiety long restrained me, German as I am, from showing you my affection at that time here, in your country.

I have often talked about this at home. It was then that a friend from early childhood said to me after he had travelled in your country: "Axel, I have known for years of your interest in the Holy Land, and I have known your desire to mark the bonds you feel with Israel. I believe," said my friend, the member of the Bundestag Erik Blumenfeld, one day, "the time is now ripe."

NO GERMAN NAMES

I took his advice and set out on my way. That first visit, which took me to every part of the country, I shall never forget as long as I live. I saw not only what you all so miraculously achieved with the toil of your hands and the keenness of your minds! I also saw public buildings and institutes, with plaques showing the names of people from all over the world, people who had built or donated this house or that. I found no names of Germans among them. Naturally not.

How fine to take a share in this task of building, I mused to myself. To take a hand in building a new future, a future which perhaps can overcome the past . . .

A stage in this journey was then my first visit in Jerusalem. It began in the Mayor's office. We had scarcely arrived when Teddy Kollek led us to the roof top of the City Hall, and we looked down at the Wall that still divided Jerusalem at that time. And he spoke of the unity of Jerusalem. This vision, at a time when prospects seemed hopeless, profoundly impressed me -- perhaps because I had just come from the divided city of Berlin, where I had built my house not just anywhere, but right beside the Wall.

INITIAL OBSTACLES

It was then, on this short visit, that the possibility of my cooperating in this museum emerged.

Happy at the chance to help, I flew back to Berlin. Soon after, however, the news reached me that my taking part in the project threatened to cause controversy. It was natural that many in this country found it intolerable that a substantial part of a great cultural institution was to be erected, quite openly by a German.

Without much thought I sent a telegram to Teddy Kollek, saying:

"To be allowed to help, but not to be named as helper, was my spontaneous wish when I saw the splendid and important Israel Museum in your city. Please tell this to those who feel concern today, and say that the desired anonymity does not offend me at all."

How glad I was to receive a swift, kind reply from the Mayor. The projected collaboration was saved.

At that time Konrad Adenauer wrote to me:

" . . . Your idea to support the Museum in Israel as a private citizen meets with my acclaim and respect. It is a further milestone on the hard and difficult path towards one of the political aims which are closest to my heart: the reconciliation of the Germans with the Jewish people."

POLITICAL ENGAGEMENT

In autumn of the same year, on November 8th, 1966, the foundation stone was laid in a simple ceremony. And something remarkable began: from the interest I felt in this splendid project, but growing far beyond it, there grew in me a feeling of shared responsibility, or at least of concern, for the whole country. I had always been morally engaged; now there was added a much more important political engagement.

After another visit to Israel in spring 1967, exactly two years ago -- it coincided with a visit by the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Gromyko, to Cairo -- soon after this visit I had the opportunity to speak to President Johnson in Washington. The President's adviser, Professor Walt Rostow, and my assistant, Ernst Cramer, were present, and the talk dealt almost exclusively with Israel. I had made myself the advocate of economic wishes of this country. As the talk proceeded, I expressed the fear that there might soon be a war between Israel and her neighbors. This caused astonishment, but also the deepest interest.

This premonition, which I also expressed to Mr. Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State, could not prevent the shock and horror that struct me, as it did the whole world, when events here actually did develop into war.

It was your ambassador in Germany, Mr. Asher Ben Natan, who soon calmed me, telling me I need have no worries about Israel's strength prevailing over her enemies. Was that credible? The miracle took place.

At that time, before and during your war on three fronts, I became quite incidentally a kind of Israel adviser for my editors. I was able to tell them how things really were, and this led to an attitude in my papers which to this day remained unchanged.

A JOKER

I do not wish at all to bring into your country the discussions surrounding my publishing house, which some people in Germany find too big. But perhaps I may tell you one thing: Last autumn the Federal Government in Bonn asked a university institute to answer the question whether my newspapers only carried one uniform opinion. The insttute thereupon replied unequivocally that there was no uniformity in the opinions carried -- with one exception: in the attitude towards Israel the opinions of all my papers were absolutely identical. If anyone finds in this grounds for reproach, I remain utterly unruffled. When I mentioned this result of the instutute's researches, in a speech to a wide forum of German bankers and industrialists, I was applauded for minutes on end.

A joker said at the time: "Throughout the Six-Day War Axes Springer issued Israeli newspapers in Germany. However his instinct for the market stopped him printing them in Hebrew."

The smoke of war had hardly cleared, on the evening of June 9, 1967, when I was back in Israel. I must admit in those days this building to me had become almost of secondary importance. I only glanced at the foundations. Work, of course, had stopped; all the engineers and workers were with the forces. I never thought then that this building would be completed on schedule. But in this country nothing is impossible!

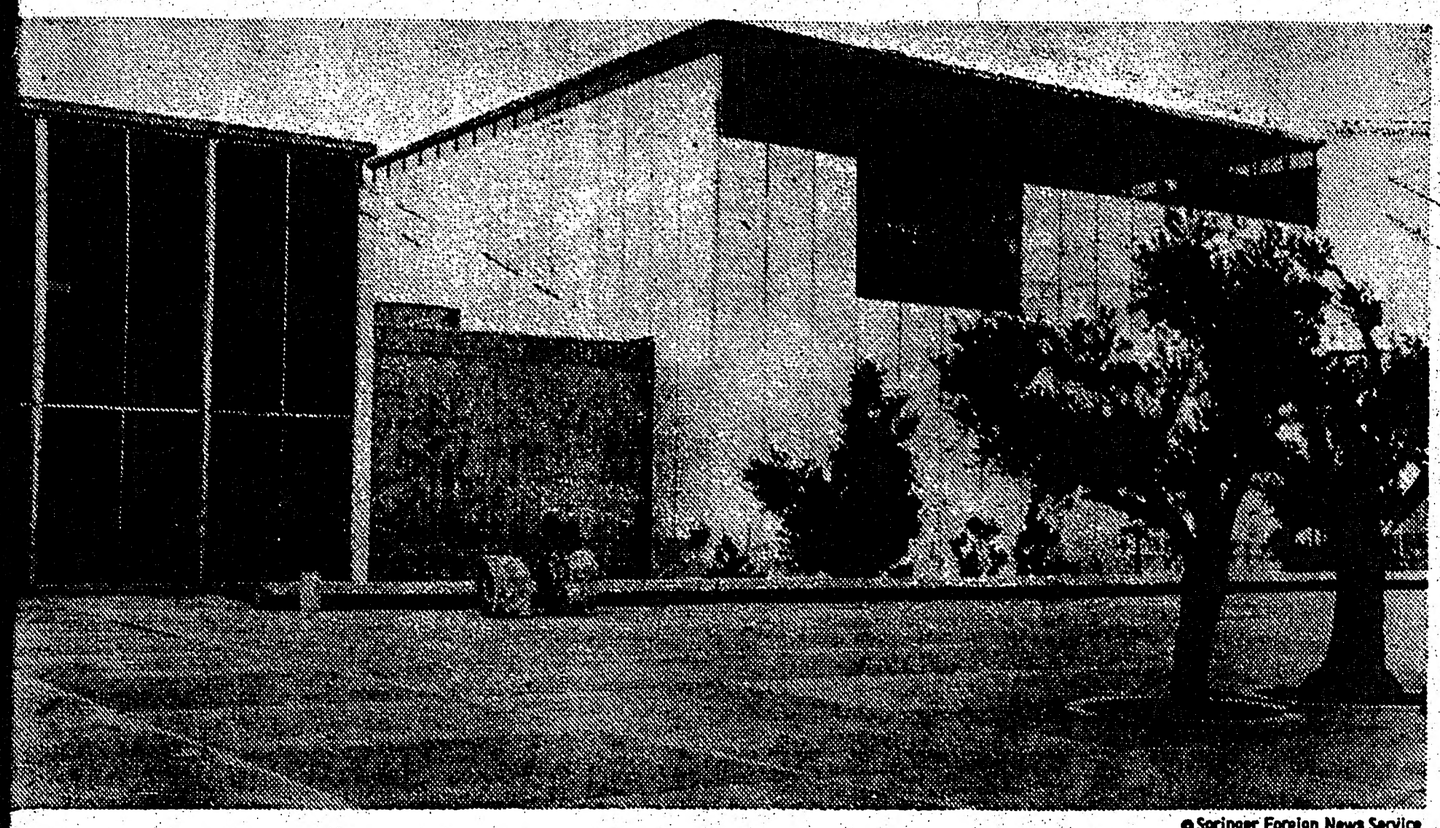
'IF YOU WANT IT, IT IS NOT A DREAM'

Then on June 10, 1967, at six in the morning, I walked with Teddy Kollek round the lanes and streets of the Old City, deserted because of the curfew.

A vision had come true. How often had my friends and I looked with burning eyes from the Hotel King David across to the other part of the city.

Now the dividing wall was down. And it is one of the wonders of my life, that this is so. And I can only quote Theodor Herzl: "If you want it, it is not a dream." →

A lesson in history to which the new German youth listen attentively.- Israeli Ambassador Asher Ben Natan speaks to students in a German high school.



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The new Israeli museum in Jerusalem built by Axel Springer.

Part of this description of 'How did all this happen?", s that on the flight back rom this visit in the first ew days after the summer war I stopped over in Rome nd had a gratifying talk ith the late Cardinal Bea f the Curia Romana.

I was the first eye-witess to be able to report to im of the reunification of erusalem. I also told him, s I had personally experienced, that the practice of eligion was now possible or all, that the safety of nd access to the holy places or all religions were guarnteed. I found in Cardinal Bea open ears and an open eart, and I know that he anded on my reports and my houghts.

'IF I FORGET THEE, O JERUSALEM...'

I keep talking in Germany bout the new freedom to practice religion in Jerusalem. I last did so at the inauguration of the parish church in Berlin last Christmas.

One of the hall's new bells is inscribed with the words of the Psalmist:

'If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning.'

I gave these words a particular interpretation at the time and went on:

'I hope you will understand me when I say that we, particularly we Germans, must not forget Jerusalem and all that is connected with it.'

Then I read out a telegram I had sent that day to Teddy Kollek:

'Today in Berlin the new parish hall and church of the "Parish of Jerusalem", partitioned by the Wall, are being inaugurated. Our thoughts travel to the city after which this parish and its church, destroyed in the war, have been named for five centuries.

Jerusalem has since time immemorial been the Holy City of the three great religions. Now that united Jerusalem is under Israeli administration, it has also become a city of religious freedom.

I think back to Christmas a year ago. I was in Jerusalem. In the night of December 24th Israeli soldiers guarded the roads allow us thousands of Christians, for the greater part Arabs, to pray undisturbed in the church of the Nativity in Bethlehem.

The spirit in which you are making Jerusalem into a unified city, ruled by tolerance, fills the world with hope. This is true especially of us in Berlin.'

I have spoken so far of Jerusalem, of Israel, of my relations with this country, relations which make me happy.

A GERMAN IN ISRAEL

Permit me a few words about myself:

Before you stands a German -- let it be said on this soil and on this day -- who strives to serve his country from morning to night. Knowing that the new Germany must carry on not only with the assets received but with the liabilities as well.

A German who in his anguish of mind at his sundered fatherland never fails to see the causes behind it.

Which means that he knows what brought disaster on his country. But this knowledge will not let him flag in his efforts to overcome the smouldering tragedy of the present. I know that history is long-suffering, and it rewards none but the persevering.

Sometimes I am asked, why are you so concerned about Israel, Herr Springer?

Let me try to find an answer. I know, the unspeakable things done in Germany's name can never be undone; nor can they be 'overcome'.

Nor is there a restitution in the true sense of the word.

HISTORIC CHANCE

One thing remains: to use the historic chance which the Lord of history has manifestly granted my people: it is to stand fast by the state of Israel through all adversity.

The state built by the children and brothers of those whom Germans murdered.

To stand by this state and its peopoe, in practical collaboration, in faithfulness demanding no return, quite simply, in love.

No tearful self-reproach can substitute for this. Nor yet non-committal friendship, effective only as long as no courageous avowal of the state of Israel's cause is asked. Love without the strength to march together through the stations of loneliness and forlornness, is not love.

And another thing I think it important to state: I believe that today, 20, almost 25 years since the horror ended, it is in Germany more important at times to mention these liabilities in the history of our nation than it was then. In 1945 everything was present amongst us, the terror, the horror, the shame, the sympathy, and also the fear of punishment, they were in all our limbs.

For our own sakes I held it not only wrong, but even dangerous for us Germans to attempt or to allow the suppression of the past.

A VISION OF THE FUTURE

Two and a half years ago, when we laid the foundation stone for this building, I recalled a drive I had with my son Axel 15 years before on a rainy day over the Luneburg Heath. I wanted to show him, in the remoteness of the deserted Bergen-Belsen concentration camp, the reality, or what was left of it in retrospect.

I took courage and said to the boy:

'Thake your hands and go into the soil. Gather your experiences. It may be that you will one day succeed me. Then you shall know what once could happen in Germany.'

We older ones know that we must live with this terrible past, the past that cannot be changed. But in the present, which faces us with quite new and most rigorous trials, we must pass the test if we are to gain the future.

Here in this room I have a vision of this future before my eyes:

I see my youngest son Raimund, who is now six years old, and was born 14 years after the founding of the state of Israel -- I see him grown up, as a young man sitting in the clubrooms of the Friends of the Israel Museum. Beside him an Israeli friend, and they talk with an absence of constraint such as no adult of our generation can enjoy. I see them leaving the building arm in arm, perhaps passing the plaque on which Raimund reads the name he also bears.

And I hear him say: 'I know the day this house was inaugurated was one of the happiest in my father's life, even though it was not without mourning for the events of the past. But my father was happy then; he believed he would be helping us in a small way to meet here with this utter lack of inhibition. It was his burning wish that we two could, live together without the shadow of the past.'

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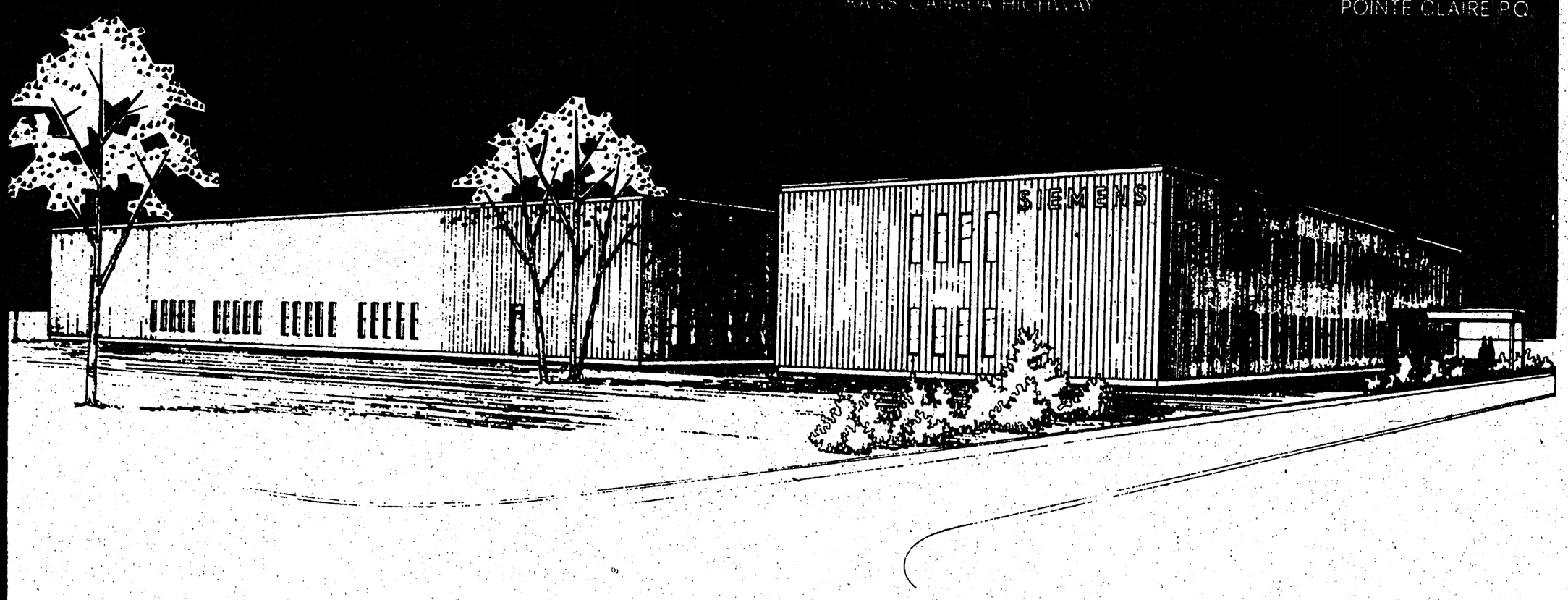
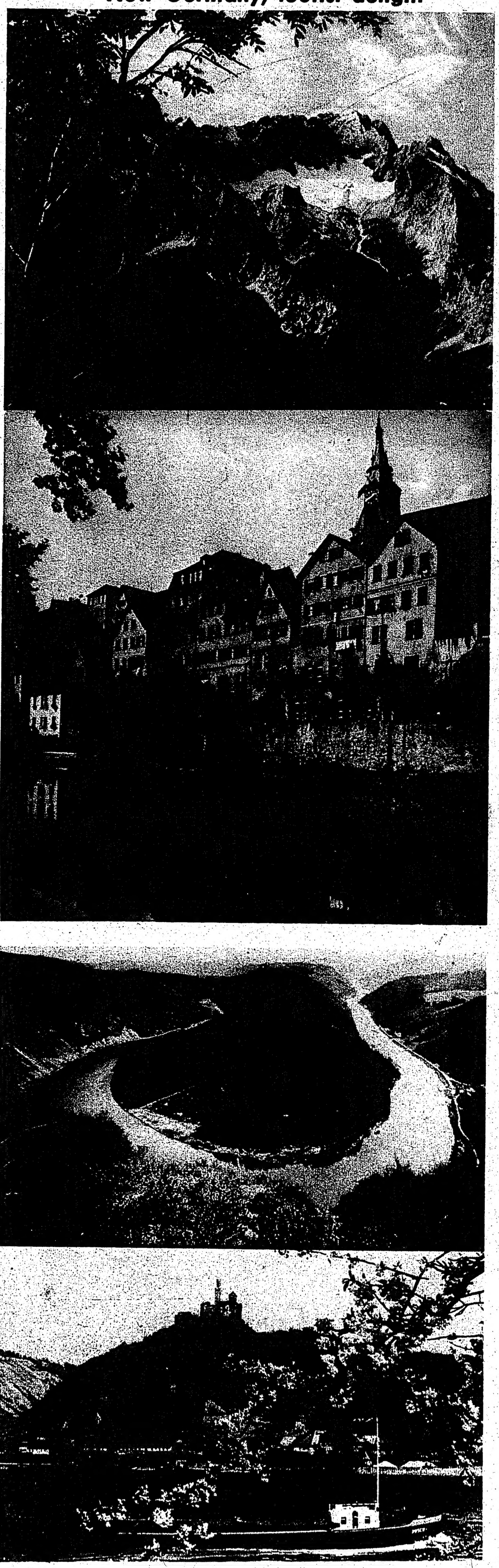
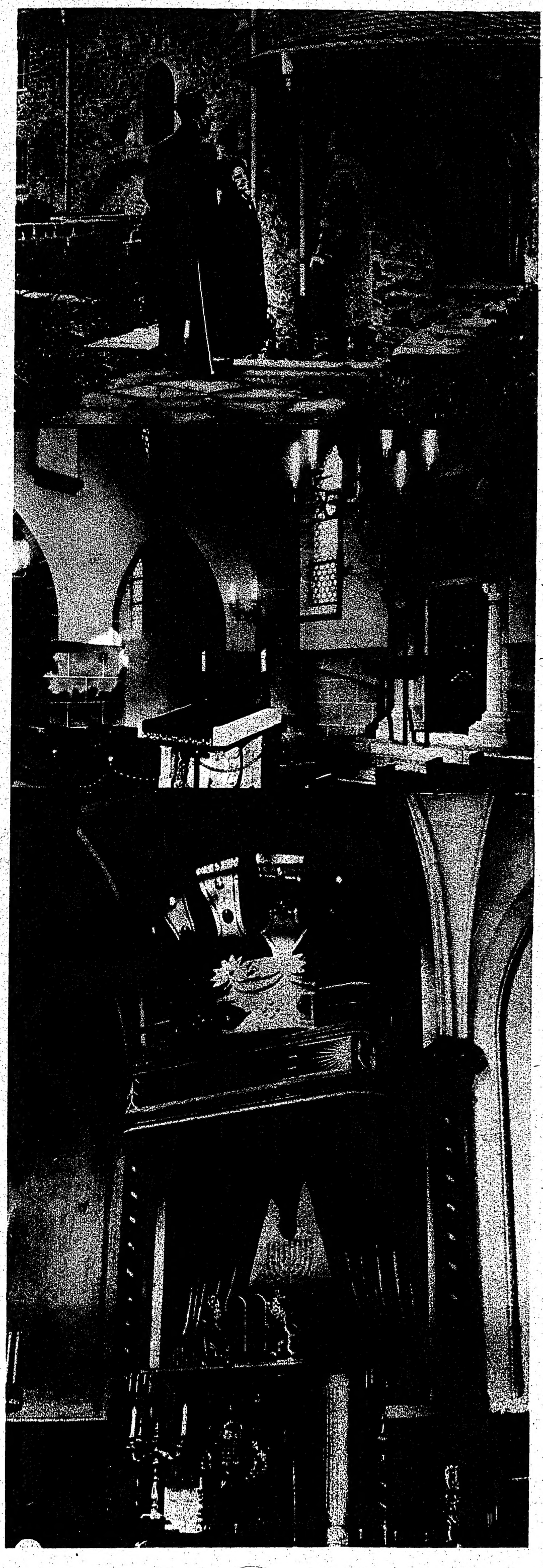


New Germany, tourist delight

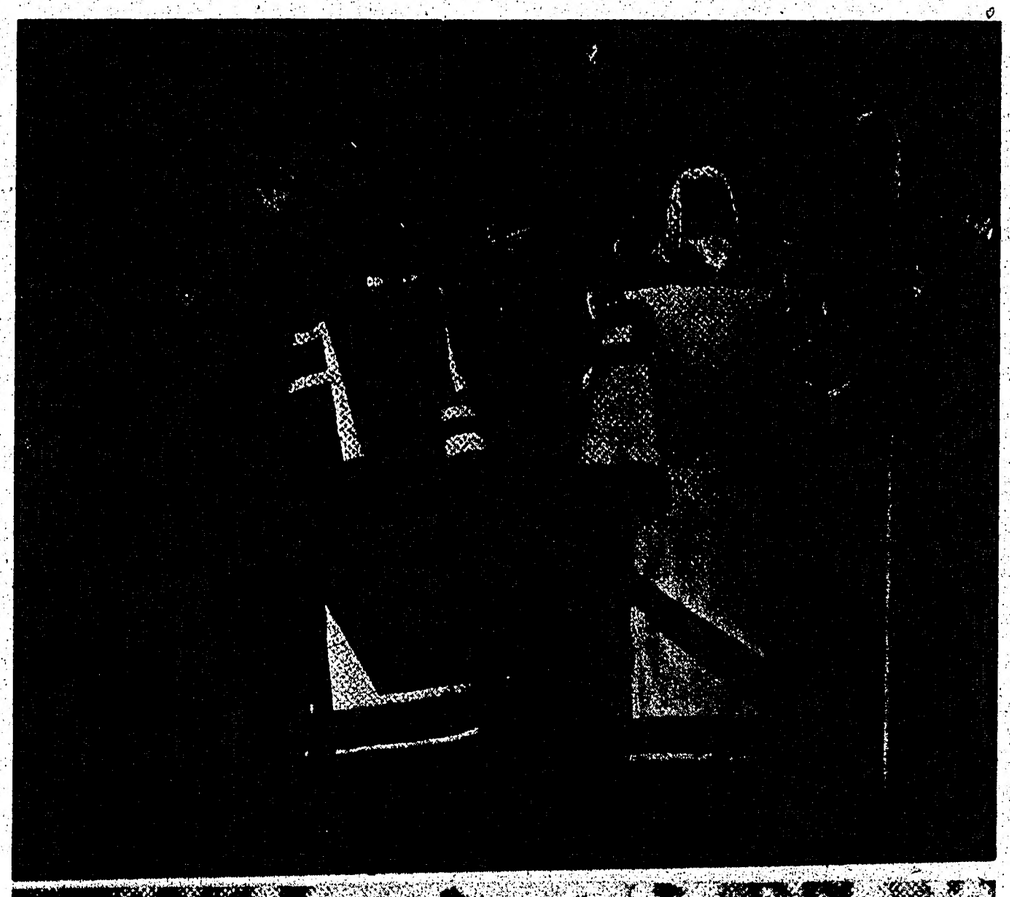


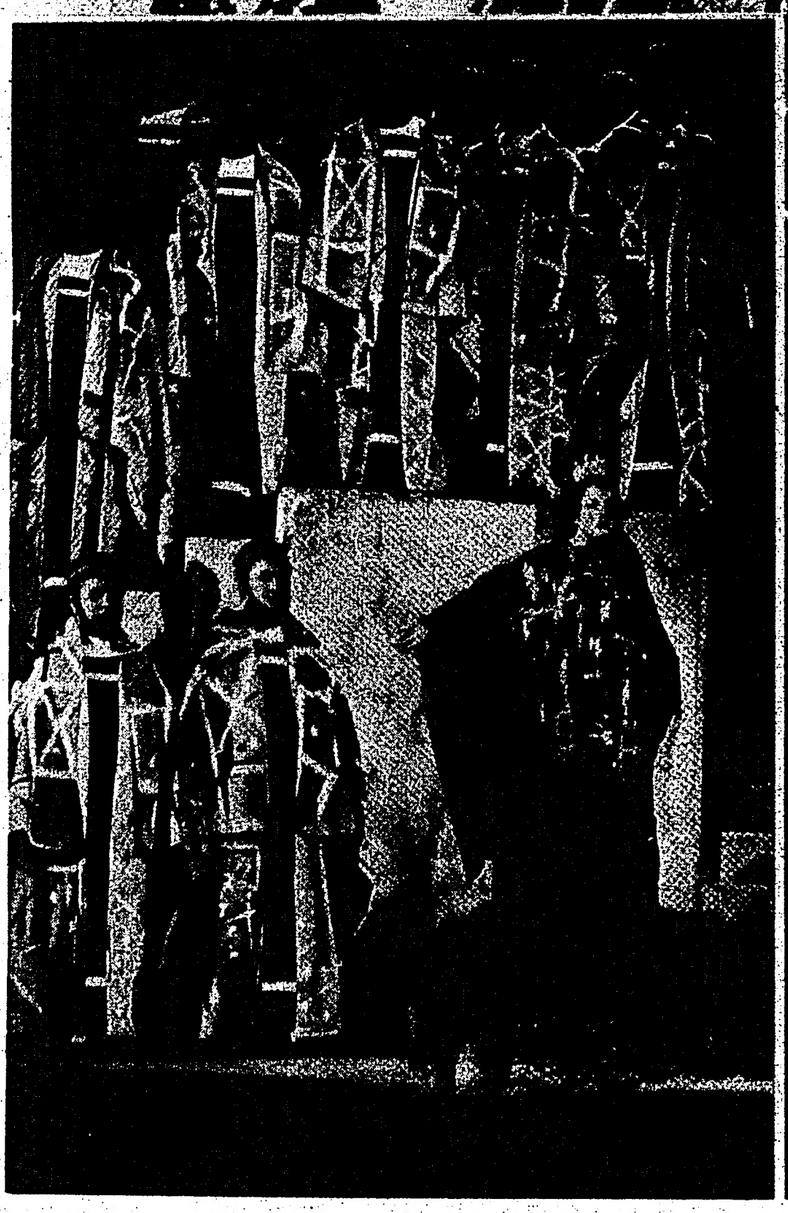
TOP PHOTO: Zugspitze, the summit of Germany's highest mountain.
CENTER: Tuebingen, on the Neckar, a beautiful quaint town, site of a 500-year-old university, famous for its philosophers, Hegel and Hoelderlin lived there.
PICTURESQUE SAARSCHLEIFE OFF METTLACH.
BOTTOM: Marksburg on the Rhine, loved by visitors.

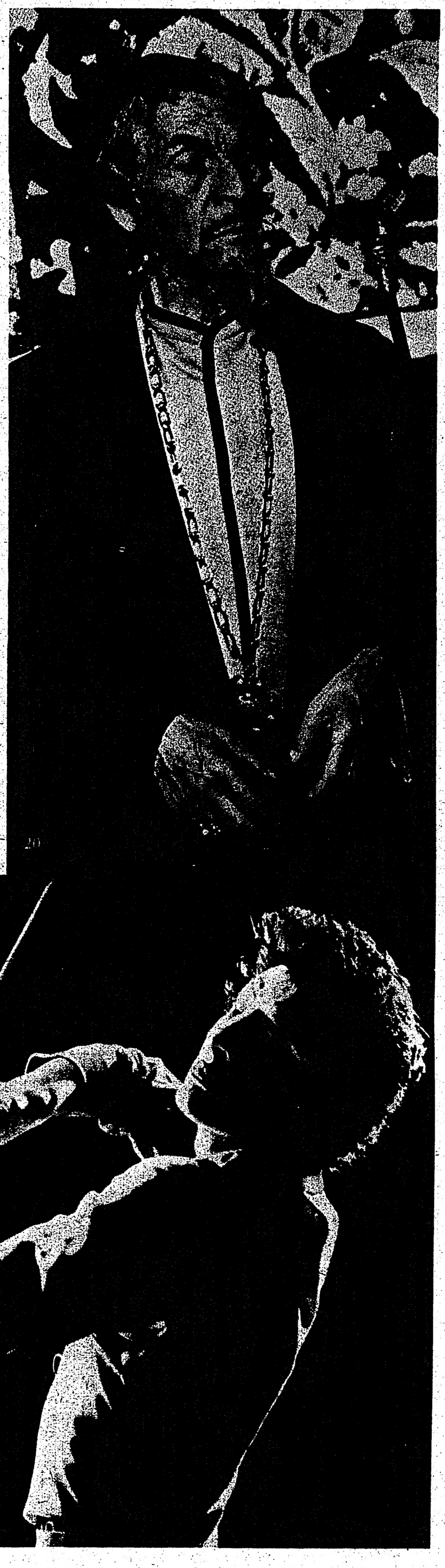
Houses of worship: the oldest and newest



TOP PHOTO: the famous Rashi Synagogue in Worms, originally built in 1034. In past centuries the synagogue had been destroyed several times—the last time by the Nazis. The new building, an exact replica of the original house of worship and study, was completed by the Bonn Government in 1961.
CENTER: the sanctuary of the rebuilt Worms Synagogue retains all the features of the tradition and its style, where the greatest of all biblical commentators—Rabbenu Shlomo ben Yitzhaq (known as Rashi)—prayed, studied and composed his immortal works.
BOTTOM: the unique-in-beauty Holy Ark in the West Berlin Kreuzberg Synagogue. The house of worship, which the Hitlerites destroyed in November, 1938, was rebuilt on the same site by the Senate and House of Representatives. The mayor, during the consecration ceremony, stressed this as a contribution to the reconciliation between peoples, races and religions.







cosmopolitan berlin after dark

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WHAT THEY SHOW YOU

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Top left: Arnold Schönberg's controversial oratorio "Moses and Aron" as produced by Sellner, with musical direction by Scherchen.

Center left: African folklore on the stage of the Old World. Les Ballets Négro-Africains danced in the Humboldt Hall of the Urania Cultural Centre.

Bottom left: Contemporary composers are well represented in the repertory of the Deutsche Oper Berlin. Here is a scene from Darius Milhaud's version of Aeschylus' "Orestes." Milhaud a French Jewish composer, attended and highly praised the world première.

★

In memoriam: the late Ernst Deutsch, one of the best performers on the Berlin stage in the Twenties, belonged to the circle of top quality actors in post-war Berlin. Director Barlog had built up an outstanding ensemble around the most famous Jewish character of German literature, Lessing's "Nathan the Wise". (Top right photo.)

Bottom right: Samy Molcho, Israeli pantomimist, won many plaudits with his performances at Berlin's Titania Palast and Academy of Fine Arts.

Berlin

This metropolis between Paris and Moscow has developed more and more into an intellectual and cultural centre of world importance, a meeting-place of modern thinking and modern ideas. Optimism and a modern, progressive pace characterize the picture of this "island" city. Its cultural buildings, too, reflect the spirit of the free world. Though Berlin's new face may seem youthful, the city's long tradition is a major factor in the cultural exchange between the peoples of Europe and those of younger nations. Berlin was - and still is - not only the largest city in Germany, not only the capital, but also the intellectual and cultural centre of this divided land. Despite the erection of the Wall, Berlin has not lost its significance - a significance it has always had - as a meeting-place for the cultures of Eastern and Western Europe. Education, science and art create a pulsating, cosmopolitan atmosphere in the city.

hallenge to our generation

TOLERANCE AND RESPECT

by Dr. Hans Stercken, **Director of the Bonn Federal Central Office for Political Instruction**

he relations between many and Israel are id to develop along the s of growth of mutual idence among the men ng part in this develop-t. This confidence how- must be based upon certitude that in a par-ıentary democracy due ject is given to the dig- of man and freedom of elopment in guaranteed fe in its totality.

lthough this author is no e directly concerned with development of inter-al relations, he is still sidering the successful mplishment of his work eing a useful contribu-towards the future de-pment of the relations gen the German and the eli people.

rosperity of man is not se a regrettable state of irs; however, the history his country reveals that saturation there is a ving for change for the e of change, out of bore-so to speak . . .

his boredom is even more olate than indifference, use it takes root in in-ectual circles despite the retical possibility of ter insight.

he average bored person st wants to try it out" -- days poker and gambles, seeks fuss and bother, liquid fieri videatur, so it all looks as if some-g is going on. We should ainly resist the tempta-of taking remedial meas- by dramatizing daily nevertheless, forms of ess and of communica- must be thought out, h are viewed neither as German of officialdom, -- to quote Wilhelm hey -- as "exalted non-e", nor as Party iese.

e do not want to say of good German people -- of its youth -- that in country the language t be used to conceal thoughts. Naturalness, credibility and veracity regain lost confidence.

The educational possibilities of influence open to school and university are unfortunately inadequate for obviating crass misdevelopments, which are indeed occasioned by the stagnation of long overdue educational reforms and which are the very cause of a high degree of political abstinence. The vexation which broad sections of our youth feel with regard to the political parties cannot be explained alone in terms of neglected opportunities in the way of attractive speeches, but its cause is often to be found in deficient instruction at home and at school. As far as the school is concerned, the civics lessons are regarded basically as a nuisance, for civics is a subject not taught at the university and deprives the pupils of time which could be used for the socalled classical subjects. Moreover, its exclusively educational slant is regarded as inadequate, because of the lack of socio-scientific relationships, the absence of which makes understanding difficult for critical youth particularly with the increasing democratization of what used to be largely hierarchical structures.

By no means everyone is happy at the idea of being instructed politically by a State authority. Abuse or inadequate implementation have created justified objections. The idea of operating as subsidiarily as only possible would thus appear to be all the more significant; subsidiarily as far as the promotion of suitable measures is concerned -- subsidiarily also with regard to the co-operation of the mediators of word, sound and picture in the country.

The freedom and independence of an independent medium will not be encroached upon, if from now on a greater call for voluntary cooperation in this task is forthcoming. The man agreeable individual successes in the work of instruction should not be allowed to detract from the fact that the mass media supply the powerful general bass, which we can accompany at best with a few soft cello notes.

It is true that our young fellow-citizens in particular expect convincing evidence for the fact that the political leaders and those who are concerned with the propagation of knowledge and information are in possession of clear concepts for a mastery of the future. There is certainly no lack of justification for their annoyance, when we lag behind developments and do not lay down today in the manner we regard as correct our economical and social conditions of life tomorrow. We shall accord with these expectations and turn our thoughts to the future. But to the same extent as we do that, we want also to reflect on the figures and ideas of German history, which have imbued our people with the concepts and traditions of peace, of belief, of humaneness and justice. This history contains periods of tyranny and barbarism; an exact knowledge of them will facilitate a realization in good time of the mortal consequences of wantonness and of impatience. The good example of brave people in trouble will be recommended as just as worthy of imitation as the modest and venerable atttitude of American astronauts, whose self-produced Christmas message was dismissed on the screen to the annoyance of many as Old Testament thinking from the man in the moon, so that the idea might not arise that those concerned with technical progress in this world could remain humble too when in the possession of such opportunities.

But, the future does not demand social and technological decisions alone. The survival of mankind depends on its political concepts, on its insight and preparedness to tolerate the neighbors and live in peace with them.

Enthusiasm and effort for the unity of Europe were not only a substitute in Germany for the non-existence of the national capacity to act; painful experiences have opened up the path leading to wise insight. We want to hope that this virtually untroubled preparedness as yet will not suffer from new burdens.

Working towards supranational cooperation presupposes tolerance and respect for those who think differently. But tolerance is not demonstrated alone by confrontation with the members of that people, whom our madness drove to their deaths or to Israel from our country and from the whole of Europe. Tolerance is shown in connection with the next door neighbor, with the oppressed, with the weak. I believe that the Polish, Czechoslovak and Danish minorities in our people might prove a worthwhile goal for the cultivation of our virtues.

On the whole, we want to permit our doings to be fructified powerfully by systematic research without renouncing our own intuition. We are not overlooking the imperfection of human nature and its tendency to tread paths which could not always be foreseen. Without pragmatic action then, there will be no progress, and thus there will be risks involved. This desire to experiment is not however accompanied by the idea that every salvation is to be sought there.

Nevertheless, this aspect belongs in the chapter 'Joy in Working'. If one wants to emerge as an instructor in rebus politics, then there must first be a large measure of respect and tolerance in one's own house, so that the necessary luminescence may appear in the people.

Germany's Foreign Minister Willy Brandt (left) with Israel's Ambassador to Bonn, Asher Ben Natan.- Both fought the Nazis during World War II: Brandt in Norway; Ben Natan in his native Austria.

om the past to the future

GERMANY'S JEWISH PRESS

BY RUTH THYSSEN (BONN), THE CANADIAN JEWISH NEWS CORRESPONDENT

achen, like all ancient historic cities, has its share of curiosities and uments. At the center is great cathedral, the al place of Charlemag-But, turning your back he cathedral, a walk the Pontstrasse to-s the northwest gate soon bring you to anoth-ace of interest.

nce 1886, Aachen, not from the Dutch border, had a newspaper mu-a. It was founded by a lar called Oskar von henbeck and is housed he Grosses Haus von ten. Its official title is "International News-r Museum of the City achen".

e museum's collections ain primarily first and issues. There are also ial and jubilee numbers ark important events -- of German and foreign rs.

ou can follow the de-pment of newspaper pub-ng chronologically from first modest beginnings 609 to the vast business s today. Even back in , more than 2,000 mil-newspapers from Ger-y and abroad were sent ugh the mails in Ger-alone.

day, despite the great es due to wartime rav-, the museum can boast than 100,000 individual copies of newspapers. They include about 3,000 first issues from every part of the former German Empire and numerous first issues from all corners of the world.

1928 was a landmark in the history of modern newspaper publishing. That year in Cologne, 44 nations took part in an international press exhibit called simply "Pressa". The Jewish press had its own special section, providing a complete survey of Jewish newspapers in Germany and elsewhere in the world. The aim of the "Pressa" organizers with this special display was to help counteract "fatal prejudices". However, it was all to no avail. Ten years later, synagogues were burned down, the general press was made to toe the line, and the remaining Jewish papers in Germany were reduced to silence.

Tel Aviv, 1967. On its own initiative, the Aaachen newspaper museum organized an exhibit entitled the "Jewish Press in the 19th Century". It was taken to Israel, and then to Berlin and Bonn. At present, the exhibit, compiled of the museum's own material, is on view in the Anne Frank House in Amsterdam. The university library there filled the exhibit out with 163 copies of Jewish papers published in Holland between 1647 and 1940. The title of the whole exhibit in Holland is the "Jewish Press in Germany 1750 to 1938".

Moses Mendelssohn, the great advocate of religious tolerance and a friend of Lessing, did a lot to increase the importance of the Jewish press in Germany in the middle of the 18th century. He introduced and helped spread the German language among Jewish communities with his Thora translation. But his Hebrew newspaper published in Berlin only managed two issues.

In 1771, a Jewish newspaper printed in the German language with Hebrew lettering was published in Silesia. In 1789-90, a Yiddish paper appeared in Metz. In Dessau, Mendelssoh's birthplace, the very first German-language newspaper for Jews was published in 1806 entitled "Sulamith". It was a "Journal to Further Culture and Humanity among the Jewish Nation".

Leopold Zunz (1794-1886) coined the phrase the "science of Judaism" in his scholastic criticism and modern research into Judaism and its literature. It was also the name he gave to a journal he founded in Berlin in 1882 with the help of eminent Jewish scholars. It existed until 1938 and exerted considerable influence on Jews in the rest of Europe and in the New World.

Leo Baeck said of it: "The spiritual history of Jews in the 19th century is to a great extent the history of German Jews. The German language also gained far-reaching influence. It was the language of the science of Judaism."

Other important Jewish newspapers in Germany were "Der Jude" (Altona 1832-35), later revived by Martin Buber's monthly journal with the same title (1916-1924), and the "Allgemeine Zeitung des Judenthums", published by Rabbi Ludwig Philippson (1837) in Magdeburg. With various publishers in various towns, it lasted until 1921.

Up to 1938, the "Allgemeine" was continued in publication as the newspaper of the Central Society of German Citizens of Jewish Faith.

After 1945, it appeared again in Duesseldorf under the title "Allgemeine Wochenzeitung der Juden in Deutschland". Today, it is called the "Allgemeine unabhangige judische Wochenzeitung".

In 1882, "Der Colonist" was published in Kattowitz. It was a weekly paper in the German language with the sub-title "Journal for the Furtherance of the Emigration of Jews from those Lands where their Human Rights are not Protected". It sought the settlement of Jews in Israel, because of Jewish persecutions in Russia. The important successor of this journal was Theodor Herzl's "Die Welt". This central organ of Zionism was founded in 1887 and lasted out until 1914.

The period between the two world wars saw tremendous growth in the Jewish press - in the number of newspapers, in circulation and in quality. The political press developed especially in Berlin, Frankfurt and Breslau. More and more Jewish societies, associations, communities and central bureaus began to publish their own papers and magazines. There were journals for welfare causes, for social policy, for literature, for science and religion, and numerous young people's journals, sometimes in Hebrew and Yiddish.

It was in East Prussia that important centres arose for the distribution of German Jewish press in Eastern Europe, particularly in Russia, when even then there was strict censorship. In view of rising anti-Semitism, the big Jewish newspapers published apologetic supplements for non-Jewish readers, in order to "lead to justice through truth".

The time of ostracism under Hitler produced among Jews not only a great need for information, but also for stock-taking, expressed in the Jewish press. A number of new information sheets were published, until 1938 when the entire Jewish press met with sudden end. About 850 Jewish periodicals fell victim to Hitler's fanaticism in Germany, Austria and in other occupied areas.

Today, Jewish German-language papers account for no more than 4% of the Jewish world press. In the 19th century, this was 21.5%.

An investigation made in 1967 by Josef Fraenkel, a journalist and press-history scholar living in London, shows that the Jewish press includes 933 titles. Of these, 332 are in Israel, 258 in North America, 173 in Europe and 100 in Central and South America. The remaining 70 publications are distributed over Africa, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Asia.

The "Jewish Press" exhibit has had a great response in Tel Aviv, Berlin and Bonn. The same applies in Amsterdam. It tells of the path the Jews have trod, particularly the Jews in Germany, through the centuries, of their efforts towards enlightenment, reform, emancipation and assimilation, hopes and fears and disappointments, of the phenomenon of Jewish history in general.

Voice of a dissenter

GERMANY'S YOUTH

A MEMBER OF THE EDITORIAL STAFF OF STERN, GERMANY'S LARGEST WEEKLY SAYS THE YOUNG PEOPLE IN HIS COUNTRY ARE "POLITICAL, CRITICAL, JUST LIKE THE YOUNG IN OTHER COUNTRIES". *Exclusive to The Canadian Jewish News*

by Wolfgang Hoffmann

This year, the big dance is Soul -- romantic, almost sentimental, but with that staccato beat that gets the feet going. Nobody talks of happenings any longer; they're out. At least, they're going fast. Their last stronghold is the arty set. Flower Power never seemed to get a foothold here.

As for cannabis and the rest, In Britian and America, it might be served with breakfast, but in Germany it was never more than a bogey conjured up by sensation-makers. It hasn't become a problem.

Young people have fewer inhibitions than their parents. They are more tender, dreamier, but not cheap. They have insatiable appetites for living.

On top of all this, young people in Germany are more political than their fathers ever were. They are also less obedient. If the teacher is a "born yesterday" type, he's really in a mess. Young people take it for granted that grownups are to be kept clearly and firmly at arm's length.

But there's more to this than simply just a normal, healthy distance between two generations. While it was only a few years back that teenagers withdrew quiet and cool from the adult world, they suddenly became aggressive, indifferent beatniks with long manes. They are quick to discount fathers as Fascists, and they don't only mean the Nazis.

These are some of the features you could pin on to German kids, although you couldn't characterize them in this way. It is very much a question of all young people being very alike -- in Germany, America, Japan or anywhere else. Their outward behaviour reflects the climate they grow up in -- the steamy heat of protest.

Young people in Germany -- those between 18 and 30. Their first memories and experiences go back to bombing raids or to the hungry post-war years. They made their first faltering steps as Germany was striding on towards its economic miracle, towards a prosperous society. They have grown up in consumer goods and comfort, all wrapped up in a sterlized plastic bag.

Their teachers, most of whom were involved some way or other with the Third Reich and Nazism, are gradually retiring. Whether they have been able to do anything with the war-time and post-war generation remains to be seen. The re-education of the Germans, that pious wish the victors brought to Germany, has possibly been nothing more than a wish, unfulfilled. It may be that the re-educationalists were not exactly the best, the most democratic teachers.

A generation is now getting to grips with power and bureaucracy whose involvement with the Nazi regime was not so that they feel any conflict between yesterday and today. It is hard to say in 1969 how far their behaviour is formed by Nazi education and Nazi elite mentality, and therefore politically relevant. There are symptoms that reliably indicate that even this new generation is not completely free of German authoritarian thinking. It is becoming more and more obvious in the German parties that the new political cadres - the generation between youth and its parents - are far less unbiased about the Third Reich than is permitted for them.

The young people with which the older and younger politicians are in conflict are more rebellious than they have ever been in the history of this country. They are even ready to use force; at least small, but very active sections. They are both radical and democratic. The extremists plant bombs in department stores, tear up paving stones, build barricades. They get hauled up before court, whose judges in some cases do no credit to the country. You get political trials, again.

But the world has no reason to regard the violence among young Germans as a dubious symptom of the German unwillingness to learn. It may be that prejudice and resentment make for greater scepticism towards German youth than towards young people in other countries.

But neither Daniel Cohn-Bendit, whom France would be surely ready to blame for its unrest 12 months ago, for its economic crisis and possibly the resignation of President de Gaulle, nor Rudi Dutschke, the first victim of political fanaticism after the war, are representative of young Germany. Just as little representative are also the radical youth movements. It would be sheer ignorance to call their intellectual probity into question.

Violence among young people, that must have been realized during the hot summer of 1968 at the latest, is no longer confined within national limits. Violence -- even among young people -- has become internationally "acceptable". A comparative study of violence among young people in all the open societies in the world would probably show Germany as being among the least violent. In Japan, America, France and Britain, the struggle against the establishment would be far tougher and fought with more radical means. The pictures on television and in the papers are the same all over. They are the pictures of young people in bitter rebellion against their fathers in the establishment. Social romanticists at work?

The British historian Arnold Toynbee said that the worst thing that could happen to those people who are not interested in politics is that they will one day be ruled by people who are. Today, the situation has changed. The worst thing for those people who are interested in politics and who rule is that they want to rule those who today also are interested in politics.

I believe such a situation has arisen in the Federal Republic. That the possibilities of this situation have not been seen early enough can be observed among German youth, with its pictures and banners of Ho Chi-Minh, Mao and Che Guevara, and not with those of their own president.

Although these forms of demonstration mean nothing more than a profound protest against the industrial society, there is a tendency in the Federal Republic to raise the radical youth movement to bogeyman status, which will pay off at the latest at the next polling booth. A fatal ignorance, in view of the totalitarian character found not only by young people in this industrial landscape, as can be found in any highly developed country of the world, as far as these are open systems. It is not so much a protest against the outcome of the industrial society, as rather uneasiness at the way the individual is gagged increasingly and incapacitated under a system of laws developed in an economic process not subject to controls. The protest is directed just as much at the employers as at the workers' representatives, the trade unions, whose main post-war interest has been the wage-price structure rather than social change.

But all tribute to the awakened political interest among young people. One is helpless in the face of it. It is one of the paradoxes perhaps typical of Germany that those politicians who criticized the disinterest among young people at the start of the sixties are now the toughest opponents of young people. And they do not know how to lay the ghost they raised.

The cause of political movement among the students, the lack of reforms in education and university training, is only a facade. The criticizm of outmoded authoritarianism, the feeling that the university only trains specialist servants for the capitalist structure of achievements and targets, instead of developing qualities and behaviour relevant to society, can be transferred to almost all sectors in education, politics and industry.

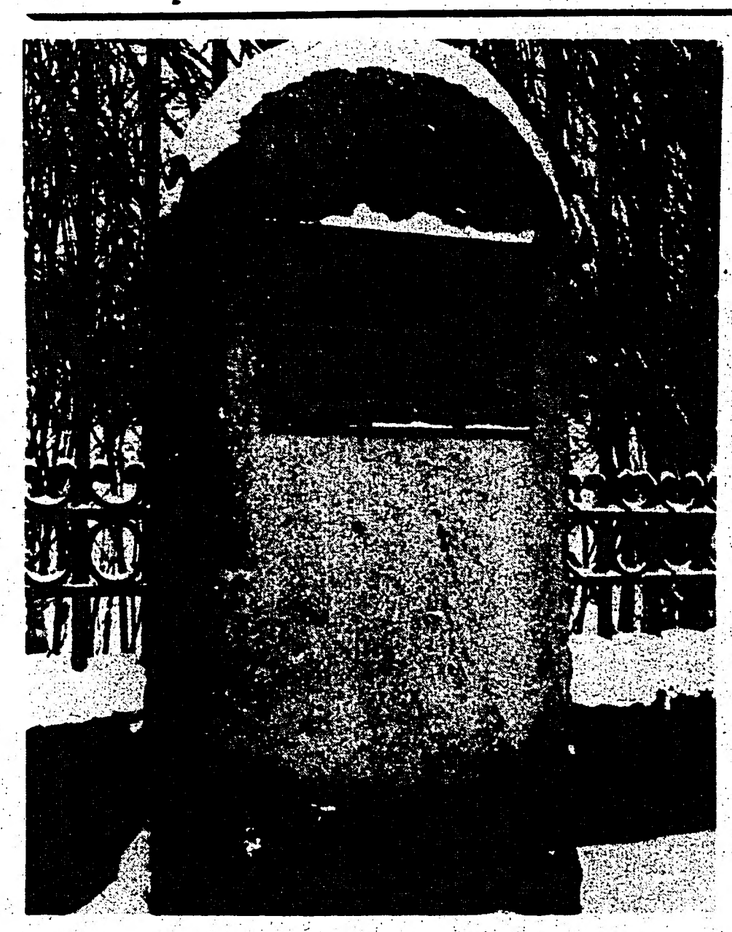
Violence on the one hand and real lack of ideas among the youth movements, whose active core is formed by the so-called "New Left", give a superficial impression that the establishment is doing right to send in the police to beat young people down from their podium. Anyone who demands clear-cut ideas from young protesters is just as poor a politician as a democrat, whereby neither can one excuse violence, nor label the "New Left" with political Utopianism.

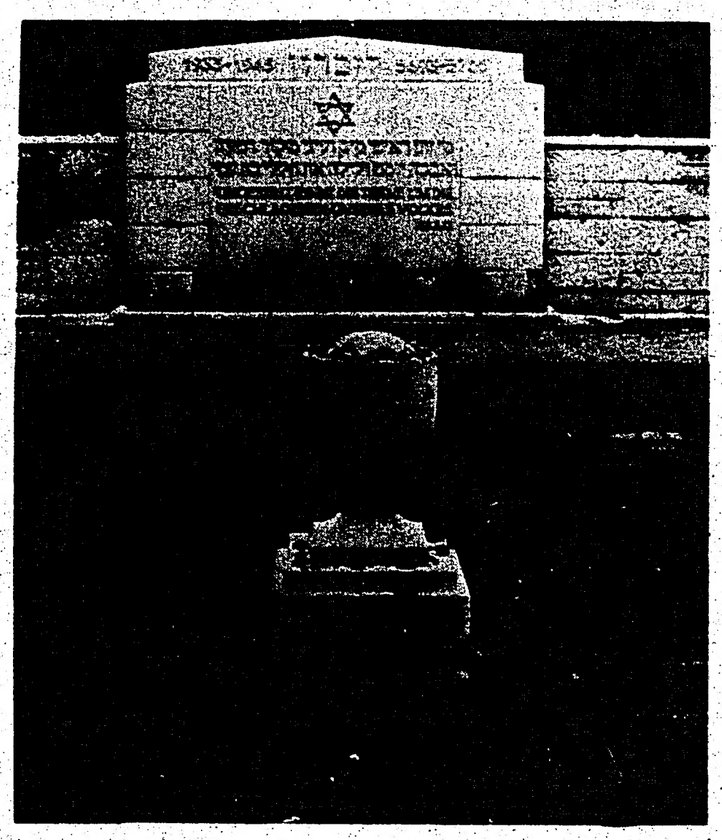
What the "New Left" is demanding is that democracy rethink its basic structures and characteristics and, if necessary, reformulate them. The active participation of all sections of society if possible is up to now only a proclamation. Reality and demands are miles apart, because the real emancipation of those who've reached majority age has not yet happened.

Equality of opportunity, clarity that is necessary in politics, where political leaders are subject to controls and change -- all this has just been talk up to now. Rebellious youth has challenged this and it demands an answer. Reactions so far, namely from the younger politicians and from the less radical sections of youth, give rise to hope that politics, which have now been set in motion, will find an answer.

The reaction of power gives rise to scepticism, however, that the same thing will happen in Germany as has long since happened in America. Widespread resignation among the intellectuals, who have preached to youth not violence, but the revolutionary consciousness of the necessity of changing society. In the Federal Republic, too, the first protests did not come from the young people, but from the liberal minorities, and mainly in the eminently important question of emergency legislation, they have been almost completely ignored by those who bear political responsibility.

The radical way in which young people -- involving only a small core at first -- took over the ideas of the intellectuals, and the danger of being identified by the power-holders with this radicalism have already dissuaded many. Many are already on the way back to isolation. If today's political youth, as is shown in German society, loses its spiritual mentors, then there is the danger that it lands in a cul-de-sac, whether it be resignation or an escalation of violence.





From the dark past to a new future.- Photos above illustrate the ugliest features of days goneby. Top left is the monument in Berlin to Walter Rathenau, the famous Jewish Foreign Minister of Germany, the first victim of the Nazis; top right is a West German monument to the victims of the extermination camps, with ashes from Auschwitz as a reminder to the new generation.

Bottom left, young Germans in an Israeli Kibbutz, bottom right, Dr. Ernst Benda, Interior Minister of Germany who is president of the German-Israeli Friendship Society, with Ambassador Ben Natan.

THE ROAD TOWARDS SUPRANATIONAL COOPERATION

MIRACLE: ISRAEL - GERMANY

After the Second World War, two great architects fashioned new states out of the ruins which had been left behind: Konrad Adenauer in Germany and David Ben Gurion in Israel. Both of them imprinted the mark of their statesmanship and of their personalities upon the nations which they developed. The events of the most recent past seemed to have made an unbridgeable gap between the two peoples; however, the two "grand, old men" were so much in touch with reality that they saw the need -- each from his own particular vantage point -- to establish the conditions necessary for the assumption of contacts, for a possible approximation later and even, who could say at the time, for normal relations. The now historical meeting in the "Waldorf-Astoria Hotel" in New York produced the prelude for embarking on understanding. It also gave the impulses for a development, the effects of which are still discernible today. Thus, Dr. Adenauer and Mr. Ben Gurion also became the architects of relations between their two peoples.

It all began officially in Luxemburg in 1952. The agreement concluded there was intended to give expression to German preparedness to atone for its moral guilt in the best possible manner by financial restitutions for the Jewish victims of National Socialism and for the whole of the Jewish people, as represented by the State of Israel. Doubtless, the contributions which flowed into Israel from the agreement assisted in the consolidation of that which had been achieved and stimulated the country's economy in an extremely envigorating manner. The "consignments of goods on a time basis" which resulted from the agreement were later due to be transformed as desired by both sides into a normal trade agreement.

The agreement was seen as a pointer into the future, but the burden of the past weighed too heavily for an approximation to have proved possible through the economy alone. Human connections were necessary for this and these could only be achieved by way of intellectual and cultural contacts.

THE ASSUMPTION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

The breakthrough came, when it was decided by both sides to find a political solution to the problem and in 1965, full diplomatic relations were established between the Federal Republic of Germany and Israel. The following figures will give an idea of the effect they had in the economic sphere: in 1961, the Federal Republic's exports to Israel totalled 131 million DM and by 1966 had risen to 257 million DM; over the same period the Israeli exports to the Federal Republic developed in a similar manner, from 115 million DM to 228 millions. After the USA and Great Britain, the Federal Republic is Israel's third largest trading partner and its most important one among the Common Market countries. The Federal Republic and Israel both have the same interest in worldwide trade liberalization - German as a highly industrialized country needing large markets and Israel as a small state with limited means only able to flourish with liberal world trade. The liberal attitude displayed by Israel is joining the world's large economic organizations - GATT, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank - seems somewhat disrupted at the present juncture by the policy of the EEC. Because of this common interest as well as genuine friendship, the Federal Republic is doing everything possible to bring about Israeli association with the European Economic Community.

CLOSER ECONOMIC RELATIONS

The following are but a few of the many examples of ever closer economic relations between the Federal Republic and Israel. Since the expiry of the Luxemburg Agreement several years ago, Israel has received annual economic aid of 160 million DM. This has made possible the implementation of housing projects, extensions to the telephone network as well as the promotion of various industrial branches. Appropriate loan agreements concluded by Israeli firms with the Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau are guaranteed by the Israeli government. It does everything possible to ensure that goods and services for which such loans are used come from the Federal Republic as far as possible. This policy accords with the wish of both governments to strengthen their economic relations and to encourage continuous cooperation.

There has also been a noteworthy increase in private trade contacts between firms and concerns in both countries. Tiko, for example, a subsidiary of the German wholesale firm, G.E.G., has concluded an agreement with the kibbuz Maajan Zwi, which is to send large quantities of frozen carp to Germany. The project came into being when a G.E.G. director saw the efficiency of the kibbuz at first hand. Israeli furriers are in contact with German fur firms with the aim of establishing a modern fur factory in Israel. The German firms are to be partners assisting in the development of this new branch of the fur industry in Israel. The machinery is also to come from Germany. The Israeli shipping line, "Zim", buys some 80% of its needs in the Federal Republic. A freighter built for Zim at the German shipyards was recently launched at Lubeck. The largest order placed by Israel in Germany so far was that of 70,000 tons of steel for the 160 mile long oil pipeline from Elath on the Red Sea to Aschkelon and on the Mediterranean.

A natural consequence of this development is to be seen in the founding of societies in Frankfurt and Tel Aviv to promote bilateral economic relations. The German Ambassador, Dr. Rolf Pauls, wrote about this when sending his compliments: ". . . With the constitution of the German Society for the Promotion of Economic Relations with Israel in Frankfurt and the Chamber of Commerce Germany-Israel in Tel Aviv, two important steps have been taken towards establishing economic cooperation on a broader basis." On the same occasion, the Israeli Ambassador, Mr. Asher Ben Natan said: " . . . I wish the new chambers, their members from industry, trade, banking and all spheres of economic life the best success and fruitful cooperation, leading beyond the limits of commercial and economic relations to greater understanding between our two peoples." The Frankfurt society has taken the initiative in despatching a commission of 5 or 6 experts to Israel at the beginning of June. They will draft a comprehensive report on the state of Israeli production, from which the export interests of both countries will benefit.

FAIRS AND TOURIST TRAFFIC

The Federal Republic gave an impressive display at two large international fairs in Israel - the International (Levant) Trade Fair and the International Agricultural Show. It was also represented at a large number of other exhibitions and fairs. Israel attended a goodly number of exhibitions in the Federal Republic, the "Green Week" in Berlin, the IGEDO in Dusseldorf, the Handicrafts Fair in Munich, the ANUGA in Cologne and many more. This year for the first time, Israel displayed aircraft of its own production at the Aviation Display in Hanover. At many special displays, Israel has tried to keep alive tourist interest, for tourism is an excellent means of encouraging understanding between peoples. In the course of the last few years, representatives of travel agencies and journalists were invited to Israel by the Israeli government to inform themselves about tourist possibilities there. Israel has a tourist office in Frankfurt, the El Al, Israel's national airline, has four offices in the Federal Republic and Zim maintains a general agency in Frankfurt and a branch in Hamburg. The Lufthansa is to begin an air service to Israel this year in view of the fact that tourist traffic to Israel has increased annually by ten percent during the last three years.

SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL CONTACTS

Links in the cultural and scientific fields are just as remarkable as economic developments. An increase was also noticeable here after the assumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Mention should be made here of the German-Israeli Society, which has assumed the task of "strengthening the relations between Germany and Israel in all matters of public and cultural life." A parallel society exists in Israel. The Federal Association of German-Israeli Student Groups (BDIS), which is organized in almost all Germany's large universities, has set itself the aim of "acquainting the students with the problems and the history of the State of Israel and of establishing contacts between the two countries and peoples within an academic frame." A representative of the German Student Travel Service (G.S.T.S.) estimates that 3,000 young Germans are likely to visit Israel in 1968 alone. There are more and more visits by Israeli students and youth groups to the Federal Republic. The exchange of school-children and students is encouraged by the authorities in both countries.

During the last few years, cooperation has developed between universities and institutes in the Federal Republic and those in Israel. The Max Planck Institute of Nuclear Physics in Heidelberg and the Weizmann Institute in Israel have been working together since 1961. The Weizmann Institute enjoys a particularly good reputation in the Federal Republic. Such developments are important for German-Israeli relations as a whole and often lead to cooperation between whole branches of industry. German scientists are active at the Weizmann Institute working together with Israelis in solving scientific problems - e.g. connected with the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy, as well as in the attempts solve Israel's water problem and find an economical means of desalinating sea water. It should also be remembered that Dr. Adenauer received an honorary doctorate from the Weizmann Institute when he visited Israel.

The Federal Ministry of Science made available 4 million DM in the budget year 1968 for single projects of German-Israeli research. Twenty research groups doing special duties will be catered for with this sum. Further money is forthcoming from the Volkswagen Foundation for the Exchange of Young Scientists.

A research project placed by the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation with the Research Center for International Fiscal Law in Munich resulted in a document on "The Taxation of German Private Investments in Israel". This study which was written first and foremost for the enterprises in practice deals with aspects of German and Israel tax laws which arise in connection with investments in Israel.

German scientists visited Elath, Israel's southermost town on the Red Sea, together with oceanographers and marine biologists from five continents, to inspect the marine biological facilities there, which will certainly render a great contribution to the study of the migration of organisms from tne Red Sea to the Mediterranean.

THE "FRIENDS OF THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY, JERUSALEM"

The "Friends of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem" which are active in a number of towns in the Federal Republic make a valuable contribution to cultural and scientific cooperation between the two countries. Well known professors from the Hebrew University lectured with great success all over the Federal Republic in recent years. The Foreign Ministry and the Land governments concerned gave official receptions for some of them. A "Week of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem" at the University of Frankfurt with guest lectures by a number of Israeli professors received a particular response. The Franz Oppenheimer Institute of Geography was set up in Israel on the initiative of the Federal Association of the "Friends" in Germany and with the financial support of certain Federal Lander and municipal administrations.

Last autumn, the foundation stone of the Martin Buber Centre of Adult Education was laid in Jerusalem. The name of Martin Buber is intrinsically bound up with Germany, for he was a teacher at the University of Frankfurt and, together with Franz Rosenzweig, produced a new translation of the Bible into German. He was one of the first Jewish and Israeli scholars to advocate a reconciliation with Germany. Furthermore, the Society financed out of the Fritz Naphtali Foundation the Fritz Naphtali Faculty of Economic and Social Science at the University of Tel Aviv (Fritz Naphtali was a well known writer and leading SPD theorist and trade union expert in the Weimar Republic and later minister of the Israeli government). The Foundation wants to set about establishing further institutions of higher education in Israel. It has the support of the German Trade Unions Association and the Bank fur Gemeinwirtschaft.

The Axel Springer Foundation for the Israel Museum in Jerusalem is another fine example of the good, reciprocal relations between the two countries. It should stand for the many visits of German artists and authors to Israel and their Israeli counterparts to the Federal Republic. Our great gratitude must of necessity go to the ambassadors of the two countries who have contributed so much to the development indicated in these lines. They can be described as the "builders of normalization" in the relations between the Federal Republic and Israel.

The late Konrad Adenauer with David Ben Gurion at Sde Boker, Israel.- These two statesmen laid the foundation for the German-Jewish reconciliation which resulted in the present cordial entente between Jerusalem and Bonn.

20 years of continuous rapprochment

JEWS IN THE NEW GERMANY

by Adolph Schalk

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Early in the Middle East conflict in June, the State of Israel purchased 20,000 gas masks from West Germany as a precaution against the possible use of gas by the Arab forces. There is profound irony in the thought that the survivors of the gas chambers of Auschwitz, Buchenwald, Bergen-Belsen, Dachau, Theresienstadt and their children should appeal, of all people, to the survivors of Nazism and their children for protection against gas.

On the very first day of the shooting, June 5, 1967, an estimated six hundred West German youth volunteered at the Israeli embassy in Bonn to fight or work for Israel. Within hours the embassy was deluged by phone calls, express letters, telegrams from thousands of citizens offering sympathy, solidarity, money and support. The situation of Israel, with its back to the sea, surrounded on all sides by hostile forces, is eliciting tremendous sympathy and emotional support which could do more to reconcile the Germans and the Jews than 20 years of preaching, educating, indoctrination and do-gooding.

The examples are only two of many underlining the change of 180 degrees among the leaders of the "new" Germany and the improved relations between the Germans and the Jews in the Federal Republic's short existence.

A quick tour of the Federal Republic and a glimpse at Jewish life there would reveal further that a new start has been made for the vestigial Jewish community -- the survivors of the Nazi horror and their children. Everywhere there are signs of hope. New and reconstructed synagogues; some of them gleaming in white marble and built in striking contemporary design, have been constructed in Hamburg, Frankfurt, Bremen, Hagen, Bonn, Duesseldorf, Duisburg, Dortmund, Cologne, Paderborn, Worms, Muenster, Mulheim, Saarbruecken, and West Berlin -- all financed by the Federal Republic or the individual Laender (states).

Although the number of Jews in today's Germany is extremely small, the Jewish community in recent years has shown signs of growth and stability. The symbiosis that characterized pre-Hitler Germany included more than 500,000 Jews (the six million who were murdered by the Nazis were from all over Europe). Today the number of Jews in the Federal Republic is estimated at around 30,000 (26,143 registered).

The absence of a Jewish elite is keenly felt because today there are no longer such greats of the caliber of Albert Einstein, Felix Mendelssohn, Heinrich Heine, Max Reinhardt, Ernst Lubitsch, Alfred Kerr, Kurt Tucholsky, to name only a few. However, Jews today hold high government posts and are represented in every walk of German life. Two members of the Bundestag (parliament); the late Dr. Rudolf Katz, who was Vice-President of the Federal Constitutional Court; Dr. Herbert Weichmann, the prime minister of Hamburg; Dr. Jeannette Wolff, member of the West Berlin city council; Ludwig Rosenberg, president of the Federation of Trade Unions; the late actor Ernst Deutsch and movie producer Artur Brauner are among the more prominent Jews in German life.

Until a few years ago many Jews in Germany made a point of buying only extremely old furniture and carrying the passport of a second nationality (usually Israel) in their pockets, ready to make a quick getaway if the ghost of Hitler should again rear its ugly head.

"Today this is no longer so," says Heinz Galinski, chairman of the directors of the Central Council of Jews in Germany, the influential national organization, and chairman of the Jewish Community of Berlin.

"We are not a liquidation community," the dapper, balding fifty-four-year-old chairman explains, "otherwise we would not have gone to all the trouble of building up the complex of Berlin institutions."

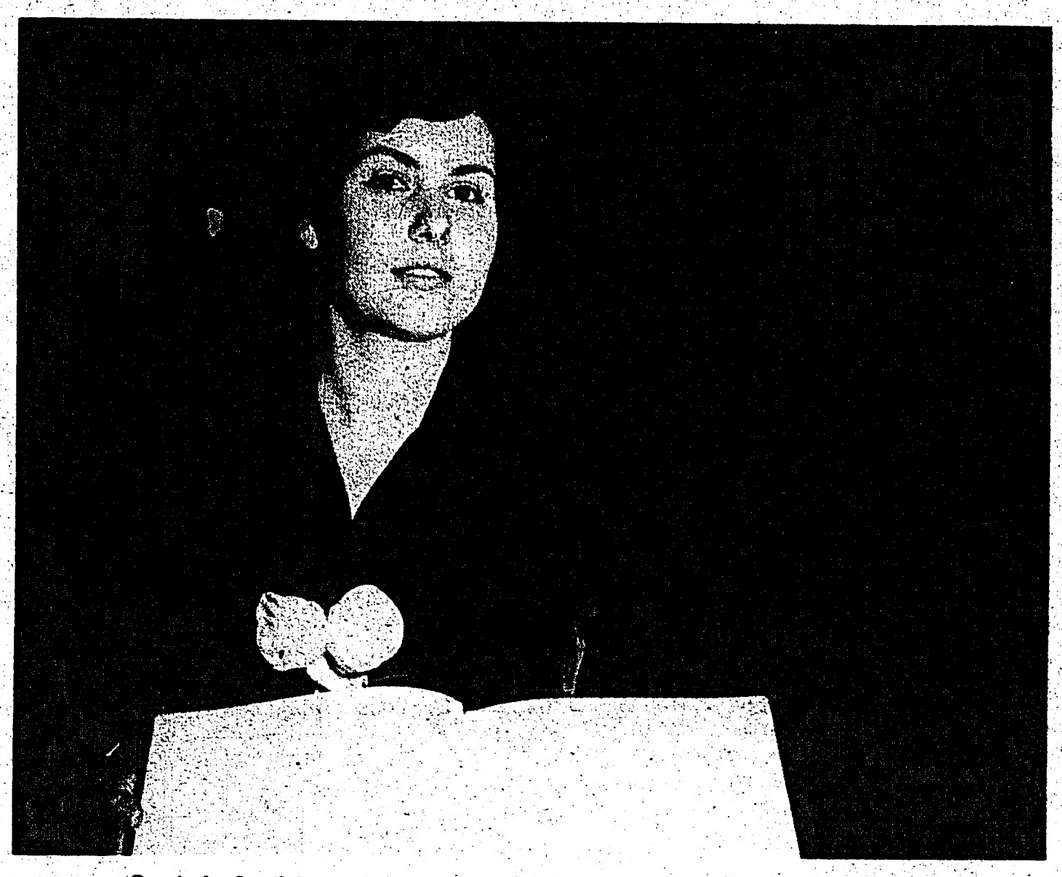
As the largest, most conspicuous and most active Jewish community in Germany, the Berlin community is a natural barometer of Jewish life in the entire Federal Republic. Statistically, this is revealed by an increase of from 5,890 members in October of 1964 to 6,050 today. Just a few years ago, every second Jew in the Federal Republic was nearly sixty and the average age was above fifty. Today the average, thanks to a slight increase in marriages and a trickling return of former German Jews, has dropped to around forty-five. It isn't a very impressive statistic, but it is, in the light of all that has happened, encouraging enough to be ground for "cautious optimism."

The bustling life of the Berlin community suggests a vitality that is not typical elsewhere in the Federal Republic. Nevertheless, the Berlin situation already shows signs of a new symbiosis that could evolve if the present trends toward understanding, reconciliation and cooperation continue. (Symbiosis: the intimate living together of two dissimilar organisms in a mutually beneficial relationship.)

Jewish activity in West Berlin is spread out over four synagogues, a kindergarten and a home for the aged, several schools for religious instruction, several youth organizations, two women's organizations, and especially in the imposing, relatively new Jewish Community Center on the Fasanen Strasse, just off the glamorous Kurfeurstendamm, West Berlin's Fifth Avenue and Broadway rolled into one.

In this latter institution, religious services are regularly held, an adult education program is in full swing, a kosher restaurant serves the ritual-minded. Here plays and concerts are performed, poetry readings and lectures are given, courses in Hebrew, the Bible, Jewish religion, Jewish history are offered, and instructions in Israeli folk singing and dancing.

So much has it become an important cultural center of Berlin that well over half of its visitors are non-Jewish.



Symbol of religious tolerance.- A young Jewish girl in Cologne at the opening of a new synagogue.

And in West Germany generally entire high school classes, seminarians (Protestant and Catholic), regularly attend synagogue services and make tours of Jewish institutions. Rabbis and other Jewish scholars are flooded with requests for lectures. There is a constant stream of visitors from Israel and vice-versa.

The "Gesellschaft für Judische-Christliche Zusammenarbeit" (Society for Christian-Jewish Cooperation), with chapters in most of the larger cities, has sponsored numerous seminars, meetings with Jews, symposiums on all aspects of Jewish-Christian relations. Workshops on anti-Semitism and problems of Jewish-Christian relations are a regular part of the curricula of Catholic, Protestant and secular adult education programs, institutes, discussion groups. Numerous youth groups of the two big Christian confessions make regular pilgrimages, sometimes on bicycles, to former concentration camp sites.

The Evangelical Ecumenical Sisterhood of Mary at Darmstadt is a new congregation of Protestant nuns whose main purpose is atonement for the sins against the Jews. During the Eichmann trial in Jerusalem a few years ago, unnoticed by the world press, these nuns moved into the Israel branch of their congregation.

The congregation is the outgrowth of a Bible class of young women. When the Allies on the night of September 11, 1944 nearly obliterated Darmstadt, these women vowed to establish a new congregation of nuns if they survived. "It was the night of the air raid," explains Mother Basilea Schlink, present superior of the congregation, "which was the turning point. Within 20 minutes Darmstadt was laid flat and thousands had to appear before the judgment seat of God. We were a Bible class of six girls and were moved to offer up prayers and supplications for our country, and we saw that repentance is not something done once for all, but that it must be constantly renewed, and our will constantly surrendered."

A convent of Carmelite nuns has been established on the site of the Dachau concentration camp.

A Lutheran pastor, Berlin's Lothar Kreyssig, a few years ago launched Aktion Sühnezeichen (Action Atonement). Through his "penance corps" young men and women of all faiths have been donating their physical labor and talents (architects, laborers, designers, artists) toward reconstruction of buildings destroyed by the Nazis or the construction of buildings for victims of the Nazis. Among many other structures, they have rebuilt a part of England's famed Luftwaffe-blasted Coventry Cathedral, a Jewish community center in Lyon, France, a youth center in Rotterdam, Holland, and a number of Israeli kibbutzim.

Although a great deal of publicity has been given to the rise of neo-Nazi political organizations such as National Democratic Party (NPD), the press has failed to give the same coverage and display to numerous and large demonstrations against this party. Just to give one example among many, in Nuremberg recently the NPD was turned away from a rally at the doors of the auditorium by the mayor and several thousands of indignant citizens.

Hardly a week passes that the press, radio and television does not keep pounding away at the German's ignominious past, treating every aspect of the Third Reich in soul-searching documentaries, plays, movies, discussions, lectures, some of them superbly well done on a high literary level. Brotherhood Week, international cooperation projects, German-Dutch, German-Swiss, German-Austrian song festivals, sport competitions, and cultural activities are commonplace.

Shilumin is a Hebrew word invented by Israel to describe Germany's Reparations to Israel. Through the Reparations Agreement of September 10, 1952, German goods and services to Israel in an aggregate value of over 2.4 billion DMs (about $6 million) have been supplied up till now. This is in accordance with the agreement made between leaders of international Jewish organizations and West Germany that Germany should pay for the crimes committed against the Jews by making some kind of collective reparation to the Jewish people as well as to individuals who suffered under National Socialism.

In addition, thanks to the Federal Republic's famous Wiedergutmachungsgesetz (Federal Compensation Law) more than 14 billion DMs (about $3.5 billion) have been paid directly to individual Jewish victims or their heirs. And an additional 450 million DMs ($110 million) has so far been paid to the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany.

Money can never make good the horrendous atrocities of the Third Reich, but, as one Jewish leader has said, "this law proves that German leadership is prepared to make good to the extent that this is materially possible." Observers have also pointed out that the Federal Republic through this law has set a precedent. No other nation

(cont. on page 18)

Ambassador Ben Natan at the Wall. He later said it depressed him. Communist sympathizers have never forgiven him this crack at Red Germany and continuously demonstrate against him whenever he appears in public.

THE END OF THE TOY-DRUM ERA

by Moshe Kohn, Jerusalem Post Service

GUENTER GRASS ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON HIS WORK; AND ON GERMANY AND ISRAEL

Oskar Matzernath, the protagonist of Guenter Grass' "The Tin Drum," who refuses to continue growing up after he reaches the age of three, buys the tin drum with which he speaks to the world from the Jewish toy dealer Markus. Then on the night of the Kristallnacht pogrom, Markus' toy shop is wrecked and Markus is murdered. And Markus' death, according to the author, "symbolizes the end of the era of toys for the world."

Grass said this during a visit in Jerusalem to the Holy Land when he participated in a Vocal Newspaper organized by the student newspaper "Nitzotz," and answered the questions of three Hebrew University faculty members, Drs. Shlomo Aharonson, Alex Gelli and Emanuel Guttman; an Assistant Editor of "Nitzotz," Tommy Degen, and members of the over-flow audience in the Philip Klutznick Hall. The above was in reply to a question by Dr. Aharonson of the Political Science Department.

Grass was then asked by Dr. Gelli, Fullbright Lecturer in Literature, to clarify a statement he once made in a speech, to the effect that "even the wallpaper has a better memory than man." He said that many crimes have been committed out of the feeling that nobody is watching, although some people live by the religious fiction that God sees all. He went on to say that much has been done to blunt Germany's sense of guilt for her crimes: the big powers quickly set about re-arming both Germanies; there was the German Federal Republic's economic miracle. But this has not really worked and the new generation is aware that it bears a moral mortgage bequeathed to it by its parents and is asking embarrassing questions. This new generation, Grass said, is a new witness which will not be silenced. Asked by Dr. Guttman, of the Political Science Department, to clarify the meaning of the "moral mortgage" in light of Germany's tradition of radicalism of both the right and the left varieties, Grass said that Germany also has a social democratic tradition, stressing, however, that making a "new Germany" would be possible only with the help of social democracy and never by working against it. He conceded that Germany's 100-year tradition of social democracy had many failures, but said that it could be proud of some of these, such as the fact that in 1933 it was the only party to vote against the Enabling Law which paved the way for Hitler's take-over.

Mr. Degen asked whether the constant talk about the re-unification of the two Germanies might not lead to a revival of nationalist extremism among the youth. Grass did not think that anyone takes the re-unification slogan seriously today and that it is used only by people who are deluding themselves and by demagogues. It was unfortunate however, he said, that the haste of the great powers to re-arm both Germanies in the 1950s prevented the healthy development of cultural and economic relations between the Federal Republic and the Democratic Republic on a "confederative basis."

Germany never was and need not be "one nation," he said. It is a "federative" nation, both politically and culturally, and "becomes one Germany only when somebody wants to stuff nationalism down our throat." It is his hope that the world can be persuaded that a "confederative Germany" is desirable and will constitute no danger to its neighbors.

In reply to another question, Grass said he believed it was every German's duty to continue prodding the establishment and cause it "constructive unrest." Grass, an active Social Democrat, said he saw nothing terribly wrong with West Germany's "Grand Coalition" except for the fact that it was headed by an ex-Nazi and that Franz Josef Strauss who had had to resign as Defense Minister over the "Spiegel" Affair, was back as Finance Minister.

Asked what he thought about anti-German feeling in Israel, Grass, center of a debate over the Hebrew Writers' Association's refusal to hold an official reception for him, said that in the 10 days since his arrival he had been asked many critical questions -- mainly by youth -- which had caused him to rethink his position, but that he had not yet encountered any criticism based on hate, on "sheer emotional anti-Germanism."

One questioner wanted to know how it had been possible to turn "ordinary, everyday citizens into raving beasts." Grass replied by reviewing the history of Nazidom: there had been Hitler's advance declaration of his intentions in "Mein Kampf," which all had been able to read; then there was the "legislative preparation" -- the Nuremberg Laws -- about which everyone knew; and then there was the systematic implementation of the "final solution" -- the death camps -- about which "it is hard to say how many knew."

There had, he said, always been "spontaneously committed" crimes in the forms of pogroms and the like. But this was the first time, as the various trials had shown, that such a crime had been organized in such a manner, involving the new concept of "desk murderer" which "we Germans created," in which different people were given specific assignments in different parts of the murder bureaucracy, with no one person being involved in the total process and only a small number feeling direct responsibility for murder. He said that in Germany, too, he is asked the same question by young people, and there, too, he must hem and haw in his effort to answer. But, he said, we must find an explanation and answer -- although the answer did not lie in such slogans as Pastor Niemoeller's concept of guilt.

Slogans, he continued, are not really helpful; they quickly become abstract and cease really to relate to the facts. But, he said, time is against us: from too much use of slogans and theoretical discussion we are becoming inured to the reality of things and the "final solution" is becoming nothing more than historical material for abstract study. "We must continue to probe what happened in order to find an answer and not merely by way of studying history."

Asked what was being done to remove chauvinistic elements from Germany's school curricula, Grass restated his belief that federalism was Germany's best guarantee against exaggerated separatism (such as existed in the 18th century) on the one hand, and exaggerated nationalism on the other.

Concerning contacts between Israeli and German youth, he believed that these had value only if they would help to keep the past alive and only if they would stimulate a study of the past in order to find the answer and explanation he had earlier referred to. He believed that these contacts would be completely pointless if all they did was to lead to high-sounding but hollow talk of harmony and brotherhood.

The students were almost palpably disappointed when Grass, widely help to be the unreserved iconoclast and enfant terrible of the German social, cultural and political scene, in his questions and in his comments on their answers failed to give unqualified support to their plaints against the Israel Establishment and what they held to be the failure of the older generation to give them leadership and challenges. Instead, he expressed astonishment, with thinly veiled irony, that they failed to see any challenges in what Israel had accomplished and still was seeking to accomplish as a new land of many immigrants in a sea of hostility.

CAIRO ANGRY WITH BONN

Bonn (JCNS).- Egyptian political circles see West German economic aid to Israel as the main obstacle towards normalization of German-Arab relations, according to Dr. Lothar Lahn, who has been representing West German interests in Cairo in a semi-official capacity.

Dr. Lahn, who has returned after several years in the Egyptian capital, said that the Egyptian Government wanted to normalize relations with Bonn, but was demanding a sharp reduction of German aid to Israel before agreeing to negotiations.

Although Egypt was prepared to accept the Federal German Republic's statement that she had stopped all arms supplies to the Jewish State, Cairo political circles were of the opinion that German economic aid to Israel was far too high and out of proportion to German aid to other countries, Dr. Lahn said.

These circles also said that the Bonn Government should support the Arab position on the Middle East conflict and regard Arab demands as a workable basis for its settlement. These demands included a withdrawal by Israel from all the occupied areas and "a just solution" of the Palestine question.

PROFILE OF A MAN OF GOODWILL

by Francis Ofner

WHY ISRAELIS LIKED AMBASSADOR PAULS

Jerusalem.- When Dr. Rolf Pauls, the first West German ambassador to Israel, last year left his post after three years of service he ended a most remarkable chapter in modern diplomatic history.

When Dr. Pauls paid his first call on Israel's President Zalman Shazar on a hot summer morning in 1965, 2,000 policemen had been called out to protect the Ambassador. The few journalists who had received permits to watch the ceremony had to pass nine security checks before they were admitted.

Yet with all these precautions, hostile crowds, inflamed with hatred, managed to break through the police cordon and attack the Ambassador's car. Police had to use truncheons to repel the crowd.

An envoy of any country would have felt dispirited at that point. No so Dr. Pauls. For, he knew and understood the emotional charge that to this day hangs over the relations between Germans and Jews. No Jew, here in Israel or elsewhere, could ever forget the six million persons who were suffocated by German Nazis in the gas chambers of Eastern Europe.

Popular with Israelis.- Dr. Rolf Pauls, the first West German Ambassador to Israel (right) during a visit to Berlin's Jewish community, in conversation with Rabbi Dr. Lehrmann and Miss Jeanette Wolff.

Pauls is now Bonn's Ambassador to Washington and was recently honored by B'nai B'rith in the United States for his goodwill efforts.

CONDUCT WATCHED

Outbreaks of passion, at least in this initial phase, could not be avoided. Dr. Pauls appeared shaken but walked upright past the guard of honor posted by the Israeli Army, presented his credentials to the President, and gallantly kissed the hand of the then foreign minister, Mrs. Golda Meir.

Thereupon began three unique years. Dr. Pauls brought with him a triple handicap for service in Israel: He was not only a German, but also a former officer (major) of Hitler's army, and had lost an arm fighting in World War II on the eastern front, the one that harbored the most tragic memories for the Jewish people.

The conduct of the first German ambassador, it was widely realized, would have a great influence on future relations between the two states.

WALL OF OSTRACISM FALLS

The first difficulty Dr. Pauls experienced concerned his 11-year-old son, whom he had brought along. Mr. Pauls had hired a charming villa in Herzlia, a small seaside town near Tel Aviv. The boy made the rounds of the neighbors, as a sort of ambassador's ambassador, to get himself acquainted. This approach worked quite well, but in autumn, when school started, trouble began. Some of the boy's schoolmates made his days so unbearable, that eventually the Ambassador had to return him to Germany for schooling. Dr. Pauls did not complain or try to fight it out. He and his wife preferred separation from their son to jeopardizing the success of their mission.

For Israel, Dr. Pauls proved to be the most expensive ambassador ever. For a while, he and his family were guarded more heavily than the premier. They were never left out of sight.

But soon the tact and dignity of Dr. Pauls changed all that. At first he was friendless; no one would invite him to his home. Among the first to break this wall of social ostracism was David Ben Gurion, Israel's first premier, who was then already in retirement, but still a powerful figure. Dr. Pauls has never fogotten it. When Mr. Ben Gurion's wife Paula passed on a few months ago, Dr. Pauls attended the funeral and then told a little story which is so characteristic of the ambivalent approach to Germans in Israel:

"The first time I was invited to coffee at the Ben Gurion home," Dr. Pauls reminisced, "Mrs. Ben Gurion had just poured my cup when her arm froze in mid-air, and she asked: 'Dr. Pauls, are you sure you have never been a Nazi?' Absolutely sure, I replied. 'All right, then,' Mrs. Ben Gurion said, and gave me the coffee."

In an attempt to open a new chapter in Jewish-German relations, a reparations agreement was concluded between Israel and West Germany in 1952. Under this accord nearly $800 million has been paid by Bonn to Israel in the course of the following 14 years.

This, according to Israeli economists, paid for some 10 percent of Israel's adverse foreign-trade balance during that period and also for nearly 10 percent of developing Israel's gross investments.

Furthermore, West Germany also is paying some $100 annually as personal restitutions for damage caused to Jews by the Nazis -- not to speak of irreparable loss of life to one-third of world Jewry.

According to a recent Knesset (Parliament) statement by Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban, the looted Jewish property by German Nazis is estimated at $29 billion.

Head of State

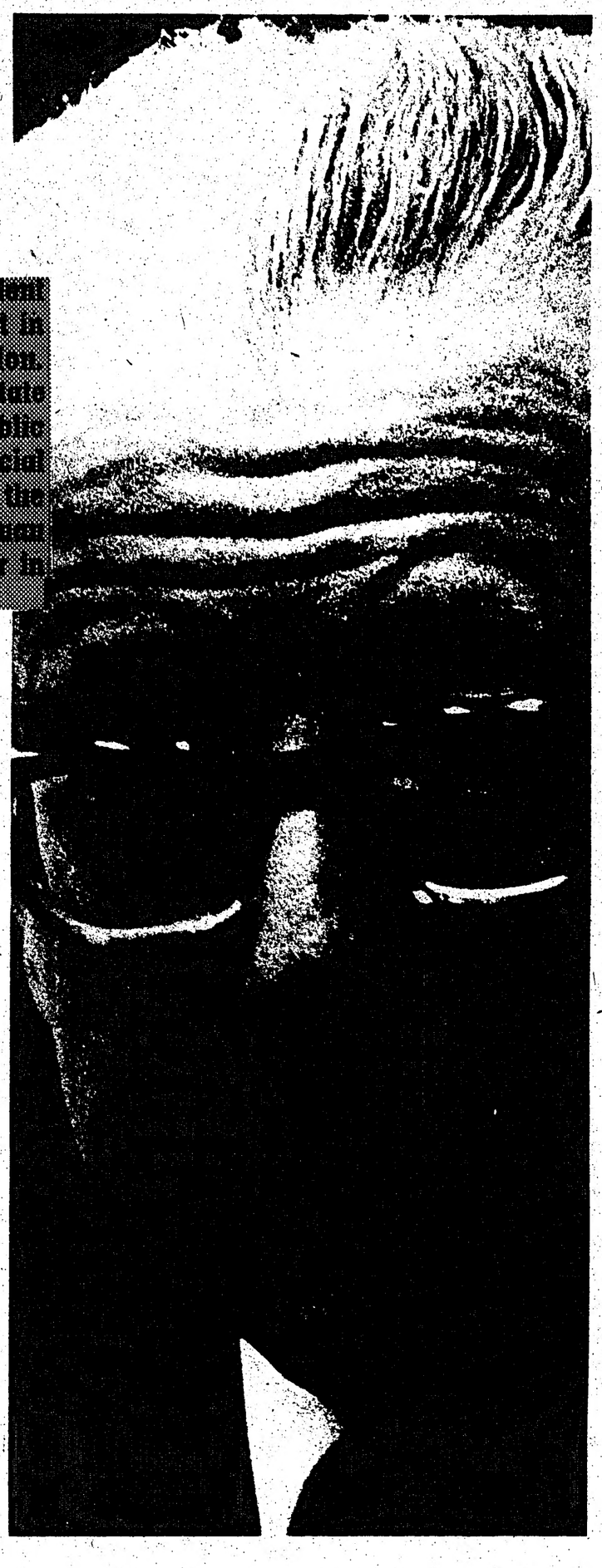
On June 30th Gustav Heinemann will become president of Germany

President with a Difference

The man who will unquestionably be the most controversial Head of State in the 20 years history of the Federal Republic – sober, canny, leading Protestant layman Gustav Heinemann – is now preparing to take over the post of Federal German President at the beginning of July on the eve of his 70th birthday.

Dr. Heinemann, Social Democrat Minister of Justice in the Kurt Big Coalition Cabinet since the end of 1966, was elected Federal President by the Federal German Assembly which met in Berlin amid Communist threats and intimidation.

Dr. Heinemann will be the third Head of State since the foundation of the Federal Republic almost exactly 20 years ago, and the first Social Democrat President since Friedrich Ebert, the saddler Socialist leader who as first German President succeeded the last German Kaiser in 1919.



'Lifting term of limitation for murder advisable'

EXCLUSION FROM SOCIETY ...THE ONLY WAY TO DEAL WITH NAZI KILLERS

by GUSTAV HEINEMANN

Murder is the only crime for which this country's penal code specifies one punishment: life imprisonment– deprivation of liberty for ever as a punishment and for the permanent protection of society. For this precise reason it has always seemed nonsensical to me that after twenty years have elapsed a murderer can no longer be punished if the term of limitation has not previously been invalidated by a legal action brought against the suspect.

I am not overlooking the fact that the idea of any term of limitation is based on the age-old truism that time heals many wounds and that simultaneously the passage of time makes it more difficult to unravel the truth.

I also realise that the term of limitation is not merely intended to protect criminals who have as yet gone undetected, but provides protection against prosecution and the necessity of furnishing proof for a person who is wrongly suspected long after the event, and it is also intended to prevent judges making false judgements.

However, the current penal code has established a relationship between the heaviest penalty for murder and the term of limitation applicable to the punishable deed. Hence many people have felt for a long time that the twenty-year term of limitation for a crime punishable only by life imprisonment is unsatisfactory.

As early as 1930, the penal code reform bill of the German Reichstag and, in 1953, a motion put forward by the Bavarian government with regard to the 3rd Penal Code Amendment Act envisaged that the term of limitation for murder should be extended to thirty years.

Since 1955 genocide has been regarded as a separate punishable offence and here again life imprisonment is the normal sentence. Today many people are demanding that any kind of term of limitation should not apply to genocide. I am of the opinion that there should be no term of limitation for any murder, irrespective of whether the victim is a child, a woman, a taxi driver, a prisoner or a member of a racial, religious or national minority.

Every now and then demands are voiced for the reintroduction of capital punishment and this is one of the indications of how firmly rooted in the people of this country is the need for atonement for such deeds. Just because of the inviolability of human life we intend to stick rigidly to the prohibition of capital punishment, as stated in Basic Law, but for this reason murder and genocide should not only be subject to life imprisonment: there should also be no time limit on the prosecution of such crimes.

This demand is occasionally countered with the argument that a murderer detected after twenty or more years, who has committed no further misdeeds since his original crime and has readjusted to society, no longer needs punishment because the idea of rehabilitation, which is now one of the primary purposes of punishment, becomes pointless if proceedings are initiated so long after the event.

This line of argument overlooks the fact that rehabilitation cannot be the aim of life imprisonment. However much modern criminology stresses prevention and rehabilitation as opposed to atonement and expiation, this quite simply cannot be applied to life sentences. Hence it is not paradoxical that today murderers from the Nazi period, who have since led law-abiding lives, are still being prosecuted. Exclusion from society is, in fact, the only way of dealing with a murderer.

Lifting the term of limitation for any type of murder seems to me not only advisable but necessary since the murders committed under the Nazi regime have not been exhaustively investigated. Despite determined efforts by the authorities involved, the Bundestag's expectation that by the end of 1969 preliminary proceedings would have been introduced against all possible offenders hence interrupting the term of limitation has not been fulfilled.

Public prosecutors from the Ludwigsburg central bureau have long planned to go to Moscow and this has corroborated assumptions that particularly in the Soviet Union archives are still available which it would be impossible to evaluate before the end of next year.

At any rate the public prosecutors have established that these archives contain, amongst other things, documentary proof of mass murders from German war diaries and so on. It may be that these documents could have been made available to us sooner.

However, this consideration does not negate our obligation to do our utmost to investigate these murders. To this end the term of limitation for murder and genocide must be lifted and the repeal should apply to murders which have already been committed but have not yet fallen under the statute of limitation. I have presented to the Federal cabinet an appropriate bill to amend paragraph 67 of the penal code.

In this connection the draft convention which has been put before the UN General Assembly is also important. The draft is based on the fundamental principle that murder, genocide and other crimes against humanity cannot be subject to a term of limitation.

In this draft convention is accepted demands may be made to the Federal Republic to the effect that proceedings should be reopened for crimes which have already fallen under the statute of limitation, for example manslaughter or severe maltreatment.

Such a demand would contradict our basic legal principles. It seems to me all the more essential, therefore, that the imputed "large-scale retroaction" should be anticipated by adequate legislation of our own and that murder should not be subject to a term of limitation. This is the situation in Austria, Italy, Britain and the United States.

Members of the Bundestag and lawyers have raised objections to the repeal of the term of limitation for murders already committed. However, the Federal Constitutional Court and the Federal Court of Justice decided in the fifties that the conditions affecting the term of limitation did not fall under the guarantee contained in Article 103 of Basic Law. ("An act can be punished only if it was a punishable offence by law before the act was committed.") To this extent there is no protection of confidence for offenders.

I am thoroughly aware of the major difficulties which face lawyers and judges in the investigation of murders committed such a long time ago, and these difficulties will increase in the future. The culpability of so-called penpushing offenders can, however, be established by means of documents.

Nonetheless it is unavoidable that many current and future legal actions will be suspended or will produce a verdict of not guilty. The passage of time and the consequent memory lapses and difficulties in providing evidence for all those involved make it all the more important that the basic principle of deciding in favour of the accused in the event of doubt should be scrupulously observed.

But even these considerations should not prevent us from making our contribution towards satisfaying justice insofar as human beings are able to achieve this aim.

THE JEWS IN THE NEW G

(cont. from page 15)

in history has demonstrated its willingness to correct its past mistakes on such a gigantic scale.

If the German nation is burdened by mankind's greatest atrocity, the outright murder not only of six million Jews but of many more millions of non-Jewish victims, there is in West Germany today an elite minority, lawyers, prosecutors, judges, defense attorneys, journalists -- who are genuinely seeking some clarification of the past. A few years ago Adolf Eichmann was apprehended by Israeli agents in South America and tried in an Israeli court for crimes against humanity. But far less publicity has been given to the fact that German courts, German lawyers have been attempting to solve an unprecedented moral problem, of unprecedented legal dimensions, of trying the accused of National Socialist crimes of violence. These are not military crimes but civil trials for civil murder.

So far 61,761 persons, most of them former members of the notorious SS, have been investigated since West Germany's sovereignty in 1949. Some 150 major trials have taken place since 1958 in the 11 states of West Germany, at a cost of $280 million, and in all of them the defendants were accused of specific acts of murder or of being accessory to murder. For more than ten years 250 prosecutors and judges and 300 police officers have worked full time investigating Nazi crimes. In Bavaria alone, 1,986 persons were sentenced to severe prison terms, many of them with the maximum penalty of life imprisonment, between 1945 and 1961. And the list of wanted men is by no means exhausted.

Generally speaking outright public anti-Semitism is extremely rare in the Federal Republic. From time to time there are incidents of vandals -- usually teenagers looking for thrills rather than anti-Semitic-orientated -- overturning headstones in Jewish cemeteries or making swastika smearings on synagogues. But while these incidents echo in newspaper headlines around the world, much less coverage is accorded to the genuine and massive public demonstrations against such incidents.

"If someone in London draws a swastika on a Jewish building," Rabbi Hans Isaak Gruenewald of Hamburg told me, "the police will only shrug their shoulders as if to say, 'so what?' If the same thing happens in Germany, people want to tell the chancellor right away."

It was a high-ranking Jewish official who pointed out to me that West Germany is the only country in the world -- including Israel -- where anti-Semitism as such is punishable by law.

I have purposely made a point of reporting all of these favorable developments in West German relations between Jews and non-Jews in the country's midst. For it seems to me that this country has received a lion's share of world criticism and that many of its accomplishments and genuine efforts to overcome the past have gone unnoticed.

At the same time I would be neglecting my duty as a reporter if I failed to point out the hard reality that underlies even these impressive positive accomplishments, and the problems and conflicts that the Germans, Jews as well as non-Jews, still face on the Jewish question.

Although discrimination against Jews (housing, jobs, recreation, hotels, etc.) is virtually non-existent, there is every indication of widespread latent anti-Semitism. The Jewish community of Berlin alone has recorded more than 1,000 incidents of an anti-Semitic or neo-Nazi nature since 1959, and there is all over the Federal Republic a continual round of court cases involving insults of Jews.

All this, however, is relatively unimportant compared with the underlying mood of the rank and file German masses. Encouraging as the above reported positive developments are, they lose their impact when one realizes that they are the fruit of a miniscule, elite minority of a few thousand persons. There is no way of knowing what the vast bulk of more than seventy million Germans (in both Germanies) are really thinking or how they would again act in a crisis.

If you walk down a German street -- any street -- and ask any young person at random what the word "Jew" means to him, you may get a wide variety of replies. But one comment occurs so often that it can be said to be typical. I don't know how many times I have heard a remark like this: "Sometimes I think that if I hear that word 'Jew' just once more, I'll scream. If they -- church, school, press, government, television -- don't stop telling us to love the Jews, I think I'll end up by hating them."

"No matter where we go," a 20-year-old West Berlin student told me, " . . . and we youth travel a lot all over Europe -- we are always asked about the Nazis and the Jews. Frankly, we are sick and tired of constantly and everywhere being expected to account for the sins of our parents. When will we finally be left alone, to be ourselves?"

There is no answer to this young man's question, of course, unless it be that everything that happens in Germany today -- and for a long tomorrow -- is and will be related to the Third Reich and that there is only one thing the Germans can do about it, and that is to live with it, to come to terms with it.

With the older generation it is even worse. I visited a middle-aged couple whom I have known for years. It is hard to find any German who is more genuinely sincere about the repudiation of the past, and more intelligently and politically committed to political involvement than this couple. Yet, when I casually mentioned in passing, and then only because I was asked, that I was doing research on the Jews in Germany, the wife suddenly dispelled the extremely cheerful atmosphere of our little group and erupted in a highly emotional outburst: "The Jews! The Jews! When will the outside world ever let us alone? Day in and day out you

The late Chancellor Adenauer addresses worshippers in a reconstructed synagogue.

people keep coming here and digging up dirt about our horrible past, our terrible crimes against humanity! When, oh when will you ever, ever treat us like normal people?"

The momentary display of hysterics was not of course typical, but the woman's reaction and attitude are. In fact, there is a growing concern by veteran observers that the real threat in Germany is not the neo-Nazi National Democratic Party (NPD), but the widespread signs of a mass persecution complex, the mounting feeling that the rest of the world is treating the Germans unfairly. This may sound farfetched to Americans, whose history, with the exception of the McCarthy era, is relatively free of such mass psychosis. But it will be recalled that the "Stab-in-the back" complex following the Versailles Treaty of World War I was one of Hitler's most effective psychological weapons in winning the emotional support of the German people.

Coming at a time when the German economic miracle is on the wane, the feeling of isolation and persecution could drive more Germans into extremist groups than de facto Nazi feelings or attitudes. Baron Karl Theodor von und zu Guttenberg, state secretary of the federal chancellor's office in Bonn and an official of the powerful Bavarian Christian Social Union (CSU), told a reporter, "I really get bored hearing people talk about the German menace. It is something that I will not listen to."

Impressive as the above-quoted statistics on the Nazi manhunt are, they are not indicative of the wishes of the German public as a whole. On the contrary, public-opinion polls have shown that more than two-thirds of the people are against continuing the manhunt 20 years after the war. When three middle-aged doctors were acquitted of charges of complicity in mass murder for their role in Hitler's euthanasia program in a Frankfurt court recently, the spectators broke out into a burst of thunderous applause. Although the verdict noted that it had been proven that the defendants had participated in the gassing of thousands of mental patients, they were excused on the grounds that they were acting under orders.

"It isn't fair," goes a typical German comment, which I have heard more times than I can count, "to try people 20 or 25 years later for so-called war crimes."

On May 8, 1965, the statute of limitations on Nazi murders was due to expire. And it would have expired -- because the overwhelming mood of the people is opposed to continued Nazi trials -- except for the stubborn dedication of a single man. A middle-aged, obscure Berlin deputy in West German parliament, Ernst Benda, against overwhelming opposition, succeeded by sheer determination and relentless lobbying in pushing through an extension of the law. His own party, the Christian Democrats, was against extension because its strength had been declining in recent elections and it didn't want to lose any more votes. The Social Democrats, in spite of their splendid anti-Nazi leadership, opposed the law's extension because they did not want to jeopardize their chances for getting the edge over the ruling Christian Democrats. And the cabinet was likewise against an extension.

Mr. Benda needed fifteen signatures of deputies in order to introduce a bill. He knew that secretly some of the deputies favored the bill and shared his conviction that the acceptance of the statute of limitations is tantamount to an amnesty for Nazi criminals. At first he was bombarded by objections. Even anti-Nazis argued that he was aiming only at the actual killers while being willing to live with the indetectable murderers in his midst. And critics of the right complained that his bill would merely jam the courts with cases harrassing old and infirm pensioners who were no longer doing any harm.

But through sheer determination and excruciatingly slow and persistent "gentle persuasion" Benda succeeded in obtaining fifty signatures. Once the bill was introduced to the floor for debate, the parliamentarians, conscious of world opinion, were forced to take a stand in favor of the bill, and the extension law was passed.

Mr. Benda, who is a Catholic, told a reporter that he was inspired by his grandmother who was married to a Jew. When the Gestapo arrested his grandfather, she and a number of other German women whose Jewish husbands had also been arrested, went to the Gestapo headquarters and raised such a fuss that the men were released. It was a rare example of resistance to the Nazis and it worked, and Mr. Benda's lone wolf determination worked too.

"It is wrong to confuse these trials with war crimes," says Staatsanwalt (district attorney) Richard Dietz. "The German people too easily and too conveniently interchange these two different kinds of killing. They say the Russian civilians were killed because they were helping partisans, and that the Jews would not have been killed if it hadn't been for the war. But it isn't true. They killed out of principle. The Jews, gypsies, mentally ill were regarded as Untermenschen (subhumans), to be eliminated. They were murderers and it is our duty to prosecute murderers."

"One unpunished murderer among us," Mr. Benda has said, "is one too many. If we abandon the hunt, we might as well abandon the republic and head for the caves."

Although the Jewish community in Germany is so tiny, never has there been such a tremendous interest

The Queen with Foreign Minister Brandt during her last visit to Germany. Elizabeth II said at that time she wanted to erase the bitterness created by war.

ERMANY

Greetings from the Vatican.- The Apostolic Nuncius Dr. Corrado Bafile welcomes Ben Natan.

in all things Jewish. There is almost something unhealthy and downright eerie about the Germans' preoccupation with Jewish culture and life and literature, because it is a phantom interest. Even anti-Semitism has an unreal quality because it is an anti-Semitism without Jews. Because of the lack of the visible presence of a sufficient number of Jews, many Christian-Jewish efforts are doomed at the outset by clumsy overpoliteness, preferred treatment and excessive adulation which had created a phenomenon known as Philo-Semitism. It has become fashionable for non-Jewish Germans to attend Jewish social events or to send their teenage children to Israel. "My daughter went to Israel this summer," Frau Schmidt will boast triumphantly to Frau Schwarz. Having a Jew as a friend is a real catch for a social climber and all too often such a friend is displayed, talked about and fussed over like a newly rich's first Mercedes.

Jewish leaders are concerned about this development, which they fear may only be a kind of inverted anti-Semitism. They deplore the special status that is accorded the Jew in today's Germany. "When a Jewish speaker appears at a non-Jewish school to give a talk," one Jewish official told me "he is stared at like a man from Mars."

At the same time the Jewish leaders face the dilemma of finding themselves contributing to this special status out of eminently justifiable reasons. It is for instance very easy for the son of Jewish parents to be exempted from military service because it cannot be expected that a Jew in today's Germany serve in the Bundeswehr under officers who were a part of Hitler's war machine.

Moreover, this separate status is consciously promoted by Jewish leaders themselves, notably Heinz Galinski. Born in West Prussia and bearing the physical and spiritual scars of three concentration camps, Galinski objects to Jewish "assimilation," opposes sending Jewish children to public schools, and comes out squarely for a "separate but equal" status.

A shrewd politician with little formal education, Galinski reminds American visitors of the American local party "boss," a type he physically resembles. Some Jews in Berlin criticize him for his alleged autocratic tendencies, but admit that his strong hand has been a major factor in developing the Berlin community to its present state of vitality and prestige. Galinski insists that it is precisely as Jews, by keeping their identity rather than by assimilation, that they must be accepted in the "New" Germany.

But this is easier said than done. For the Jewish community has also been strongly affected by that bane of the Christian churches -- secularism. Only very few Jews regard the Sabbath as so holy that they will let it interfere with a weekend in the country, and the divorce rate is rising. Of the 100 or so Jewish children in Hamburg only about 20 appear regularly for religious instruction and many of the synagogues are a more successful symbol of German restitution than they are of Jewish piety. In only a third of marriages involving Jews are both partners Jewish. However, there is a steady trend of Christian spouses converting to Judaism.

Talks with a great many German Jews of all ages gives me the impression that most of them do not fear a resurrection of Nazism, and unhesitatingly give German as their nationality.

Hermann Lewy, editor of the Allgemeine Wochenzeitung der Juden in Deutschland, the national Jewish weekly, is a Berliner. When he moved to Duesseldorf to assume work on the paper, his teenage daughter was interviewed on television. Among other questions, the reporter asked, "Do you find it difficult to live here?" She replied, "Yes, I do . . ." and the reporter was visibly nervous, obviously bracing himself to hear another indictment against the wicked Germans. Great was his relief when the girl finished her comment, adding -- truthfully -- "It is rather difficult for a Berliner to be accepted in Westphalia."

"You asked me why I as a Jew live in Germany," a 60-year-old attorney told me (before the Middle East conflict). "My wife and I tried living in Israel for five years. We love it and hope to go there again on visits. But the climate is very hot, life is hard and as an attorney trained in German law, it is hard to make a living. To be completely honest, and this may surprise you, we were homesick. In spite of all that has happened, memories of our youth in Berlin are so strong that we find it impossible to live anywhere else."

Within the Jewish community itself, I have been told by reliable inside observers, there is frequent rivalry and internal tension in the triumvirate of Jewish leadership -- between the large and dominating Berlin community, the national Jewish organization, Zentralrat der Juden in Deutschland (Central Council of Jews in Germany) in Duesseldorf, and the Jewish weekly. Mr. Lewy, the mild-mannered editor, sometimes finds it difficult to depart from the official Jewish position of the Zentralrat, whose secretary general, Dr. Hendrik G. van Dam, is sometimes referred to irreverently by fellow Jews as "the last Prussian," on account of his handsome appearance and aristocratic bearing.

One of the biggest internal Jewish problems is the continuous tension between the sophisticated West German Jews and the disproportionately large number of Eastern European Jews. The latter are mostly former DPs (displaced persons) who form the majority in some communities; in Munich they comprise 90 percent of all Jews. Speaking in broken German, poorly educated, sometimes clannish, they are not so readily accepted by their German coreligionists.

Over in East Germany the future of the Jewish community looks bleak. Only 1,500 Jews still live there, about two-thirds of them in East Berlin. And 75 percent of them are over 60 years of age. In all of East Germany including East Berlin, there are only about 20 Jewish children under 15 and only one rabbi, and he had to be imported from Hungary (as against more than 12 rabbis and 50 religion teachers in West Germany).

East German Jews, in contrast to those in West Germany, have no compensation for Nazi atrocities, except for small pensions and free medical care "as victims of political or racial persecution." In East Germany there are no Jewish publications, no religious school for rabbis.

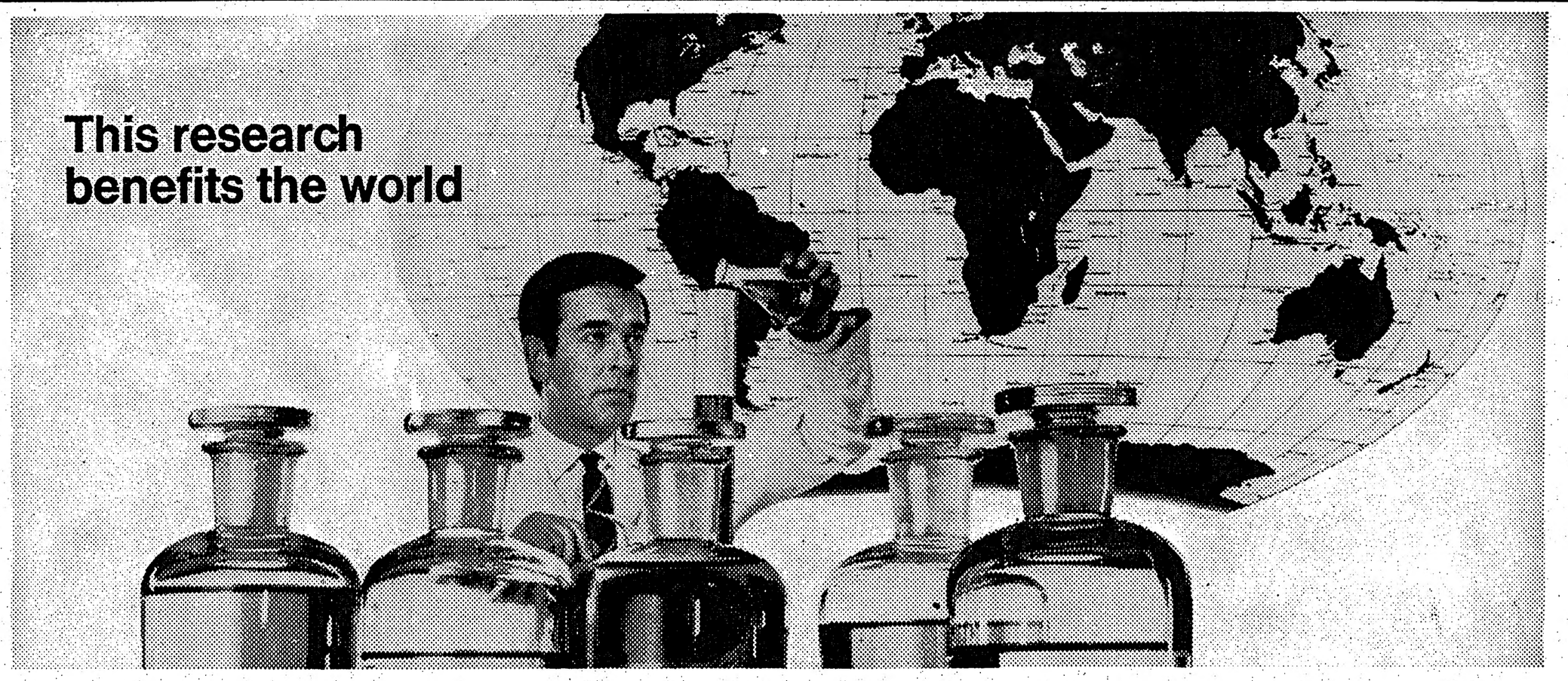
Although in West Germany the government officially tried to stay neutral in the Mid-East conflict, the overwhelming sympathy was for Israel. In East Germany the Arabs were officially supported and Zionism is prohibited by law.

Although there are no Jews in the government in East Germany, Gerhart Eisler is president of the state-run radio and television network, where he has to take orders from the Politburo, but is well paid. His late brother, Hanns Eisler, composed the melody that has been adopted as East Germany's national anthem. Friedrich-Karl Kaul is East Germany's most prominent attorney.

During Stalinist days two prominent Jews were imprisoned because they demanded that East Germany Jews should be compensated for the atrocities suffered under Nazi tyranny. If there have been any anti-Semitic actions since then the Communist press has not reported them.

Dr. van Dam has repeatedly pointed out to American Jews that the Soviet Zone and, for that matter, Austria whose share of Third Reich crimes is far from negligible, have done nothing comparable to the efforts of West Germany.

In the overall picture, it appears that West Germany has made an auspicious start in overcoming the Nazi past and in creating a new symbiosis with the Jews in its midst. Already the Federal Republic has outlived the twelve years and three months of Hitler's Thousand Year Reich. Now nearly 20 years in existence, the "provisional" Bonn government shows every indication of becoming a viable democracy. But the key to Germany's catharsis lies in her ability to assist a new thriving community in her midst. Otherwise, Hitler may posthumously triumph in the "final solution" to rid Germany of the Jews, and the world will continue to look upon Germany with profound distrust.



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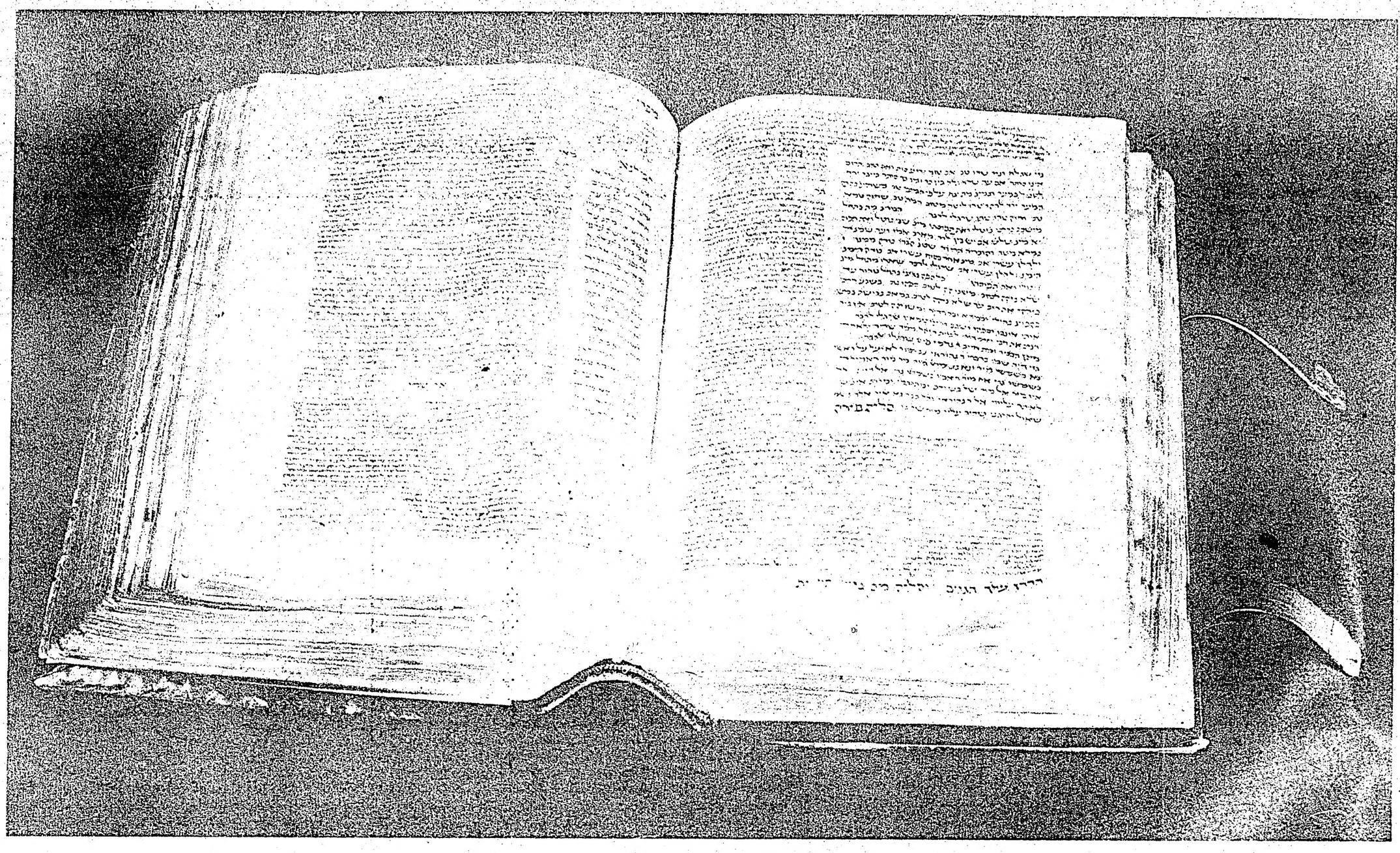

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